

RED ARMY SPEARHEADS CROSS LATVIAN BORDER

Tune in On Labor's Newsroom

Louis F. Budenz reports for the Daily Worker Wednesday through Sunday nights at 11 P.M. over Station WHOM (1480 Kc.).

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CHURCHILL SHAKES UP CABINET

Murray Urges Action for War Jobless

Demands That Congress Pass \$300,000,000 Appropriation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UP).—CIO President Philip Murray tonight demanded that congress appropriate \$300,000,000 for use by President Roosevelt in caring for "literally millions" of workers and their families during conversion of industry to war production.

He said labor is "profoundly shocked at the cold-blooded" refusal of the House Ways and Means Committee last week to approve the administration's proposal that \$300,000,000 be voted to augment unemployment compensation benefits during the conversion period.

The committee's chief objection to the plan was that it might lead, some believed, to federalization of the unemployment compensation system—a program to which a large segment in congress is unalterably opposed.

This objection could be skirted by a direct appropriation to the President, Murray contended in identical letters to House Speaker Sam Rayburn, House Majority Leader John W. McCormack, and Chairman Clarence Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee. He said the Ways and Means Committee action has given American workers the impression that "Congress holds of little value the men and women who turn out the nation's arms."

Declaring that the existing unemployment compensation provisions are "completely inadequate" to meet the situation, Murray said: "Unless immediate provision is made for their benefit, millions of workers and their families will be without funds to pay for rent, food and other necessities."

"These workers are victims of the war just as much as battlefield casualties. Every effort must be made to prevent their suffering."

Mrs. Roosevelt Assails OCD Foes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said tonight she resigned from the Office of Civilian Defense because she did not want the war effort to suffer "because a small but vocal group of unenlightened men" under the guise of patriotism "renew the age-old fight for the privileged few against the good of the many."

"I am resigning," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "because I do not want to bring on a good program and on good and valued public servants, the attacks and criticisms which are bound to be made on some of us in this fight, but if there has to be a fight, I am glad I am enlisted as a common soldier with the many."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she believed in physical fitness and that time would show that better nutrition, better housing, day nurseries and organized recreation for every age will be needed to keep up civilian fitness.

Mrs. Roosevelt explained she sus-

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Winning National Unity and Defeating the Enemies of National Unity

The Second of a Series of Two Articles by
ROY HUDSON
Appears on Page 5



Jewish Leaders Honor Red Army:

Col. P. Berensin, center, military attaché of the Russian Embassy in Washington, was greeted by Abraham Goldberg, left, and Sholem Asch, right, yesterday at a Russian War Relief Conference at Hotel Commodore. More than 2,000 delegates attended the conference which represented 800 Jewish organizations. Goldberg is a contributing editor of the Jewish Morning Journal; Asch is an internationally famous author. The conference hailed the Red Army on its 24th anniversary.

Jewish Leaders Hail Red Army; Pledge Aid

2,000 Attend Russian War Relief Rally; Cheer Soviet Liberators

By Louise Mitchell

Leaders of American Jewry saluted the people of the Soviet Union, their leaders and fighters for the "magnificent defense of all humanity" on the eve of the 24th birthday of the victorious Red Army.

Pledging all-out support amid cheers and tears, 2,000 delegates at the Russian War Relief conference of the Council of Jewish Benevolent and Fraternal Organizations yesterday at Hotel Commodore, expressed "eternal gratitude to the liberators of the Jewish people" wishing them God-speed in their momentous tasks.

F. D. R. on Air At 10 Tonight

Bending over maps and twirling globes, Americans will hear President Roosevelt tonight as he reports on the conduct of the war.

The President had suggested Friday that they would be better able to follow his talk if they were so provided. New Yorkers took him at his word and have been sweeping into stores during the last few days to secure them.

All major networks will carry the President's message between 10 and 10:30 P. M. Eastern War Time tonight.

Capital Concert To Spur Aid To Red Army

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, wife of the former American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, heads a committee which is launching the campaign for Russian War Relief in the capital with a concert in Constitution Hall. At a meeting in the home of Mrs. Edwin A. Watson, wife of General Watson, the President's aide, plans were mapped for the concert which will feature Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The date set is Tuesday, March 31.

Cacchione Flays City School Discrimination

Peter V. Cacchione, Communist Councilman from Brooklyn, asserted last night that the City Council's action last week in rejecting the resolution of Councilman A. Clayton Powell charging discrimination against Negro educators in the city-owned colleges did not exonerate the schools of the charge.

In his weekly radio broadcast over station WHOM, Cacchione said that the fact that there are no Negro teachers on the city college faculties constituted proof of discrimination.

Cacchione and Powell, the latter a Laborite and leading Negro clergyman, cast the two votes during the Council roll call in favor of the resolution calling on the city to put an end to discrimination against Negro educators.

COLLEGE HEADS CALLED

The text of Cacchione's radio address discussing councilmanic action on the Powell resolution follows: "Tonight I am reporting on last

Filipinos Kill 1,000 of Foe; Sea-Air Fight Rages for Bali

MacArthur Hails Courage of Native Troops in His Report

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UP).—How fierce Philippine Igorots (native tribesmen), yelling and firing their pistols from the tops of plunging American tanks, wiped out 1,000 Japanese and avenged the deaths of their fellows, was recounted by Gen. Douglas MacArthur today in his report to the War Department.

"No gun, no thickets, only death itself could stop that mad rush," the communique, No. 119, said. "Of all the bloody spots on the (Bataan) Peninsula that proved to be the bloodiest."

The account was one of the most dramatic to come from the south-western Pacific war theater and in it MacArthur gave full credit to the Igorot tribesmen—once head-hunters but now described as "industrious, peace-loving people"—from the Bontoc mountain region of Luzon Island.

The action described took place early this month, the War Department said, and was a counter-attack on the 20th Japanese Infantry Regiment which earlier had attacked a position held by a single Igorot company.

"To a man, the Igorots died in their foxholes without flinching or thought of retreat," the communique said of that earlier attack. "But exacting a tremendous toll from the Japanese."

It was then that the high command ordered a counter-attack. A tank unit supported by Igorot infantry went into action, with the Igorots "eager to even the score for their lost tribesmen."

Into bamboo jungle and heavy, irregular terrain the tanks and

(Continued on Page 2)

CIO Offers Mayor Plan To Save Scrap

The CIO today offered Mayor LaGuardia a plan for the salvage of scrap materials essential to the nation's war production program which it termed "sensible, practical" and "most desirable from the mechanical, economic, hygienic and psychological point of view" in contrast to the present city salvage plan, initiated by Sanitation Commissioner William F. Carey, which the CIO characterized as "most impractical and an obvious failure."

In presenting the CIO's proposals, embodied in the "Griest Salvage Plan," Saul Mills, Secretary of the CIO Greater New York Industrial Union Council, wrote the Mayor that if put into operation the Griest Plan should result in the annual reclamation of a minimum of 18,000 tons of paper, rags, glass and metal scrap materials in New York City.

"We are certain that Donald Nelson of the War Production Board and others who are really anxious to have an all-out production program for the defeat of Hitler and his axis partners, would be very happy to know that New York City can deliver 18,000 tons of essential scrap within the next year," Mr. Mills said.

The CIO plan is named after James Griest, former assistant foreman in the Sanitation Department and now an organizer for the CIO Sanitation Workers Union, a local of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America.

Ship Attacked In Caribbean Reaches Port

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 22 (UP).—The entire crew of the 5,127-ton Steamship Del Plata, torpedoed in the eastern Caribbean in the early dawn of Friday, Feb. 20, was brought in here today by the United States Navy.

The Del Plata is an American ship operated between Gulf ports and Buenos Aires by the Mississippi Steamship Company, New Orleans.

Draft Lottery Set for March 17

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UP).—The nation's first wartime draft lottery in 24 years was scheduled tonight for March 17 to determine the order in which the 9,000,000 new selective service registrants will be called up for military service.

Red Army Troops Push Into Latvia

Vast New Army of Cavalry Joins in Battle at Front

LONDON, Feb. 22 (UP).—The Red Army reported today that massive forces of Soviet reserves had completed intensive training behind the Urals and were ready to join the Soviet winter offensive whose spearheads already have crossed the old Latvian frontier.

Chiang Sends Greetings To Stalin

Hails Red Army Birthday; Emphasizes Closer Ties with Soviets

CHUNGKING, Feb. 22 (UP).—The flow of Soviet war supplies into China has continued unbroken despite the Soviet-German war, communications circles disclosed today after Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had voiced confidence in a message to Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin that China and the Soviet Union would work more closely in combating the Axis.

These circles said, Russian gasoline and arms shipments were arriving monthly at Alma Ata, on the Turk-Sib railway 1,900 air miles northwest of Chungking. From there they were carried by trucks across Sinkiang to distribution points in China proper.

This route from central Asia was expected, they said, to play an increasingly important part in supplying China with materials to strengthen her stand against the Japanese. If the United States and Britain can send tanks and guns into the Soviet Union from ports on the Persian Gulf, they said, the Russians can transport them to Alma Ata or Serdopol, on the Turk-Sib Railway, for shipment into China by the Sinkiang truck route.

In a radio message congratulating Stalin on the Red Army's 24th anniversary tomorrow, Chiang said that the responsibilities of China and the Soviet Union have been increased with "the Axis bandits of both Europe and Asia at present further expanding their plunderage."

"I am confident," he added, "that the officers and men of your country and mine will be better united from now on and better co-ordinated in their operations so as to fulfill our solemn historic mission."

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Potash, Vafiades Released From Prison, Eager to Join War Effort

By George Morris

Living Potash, manager of the Furriers Joint Council and John Vafiades, manager of Local 70, arrived last night in New York after serving a two-year sentence growing out of prosecution of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union on an anti-trust charge.

Both labor leaders were met at union headquarters, 250 W. 28th St., by members of their families and union leaders. A mass reception was set at the union auditorium for tomorrow at 12 noon. Both will resume their posts immediately.

Their first joint statement, upon leaving the Lewisburg, Pa., prison, was to express a desire to do all in their power to further the union's part in the war effort.

"Of course we are glad to be back, the work ahead of us is very clear. We are glad to be back to throw in all our energies in the

U. S. and Dutch Fleets Pound Enemy Troop Ships

SOMEWHERE IN JAVA, Feb. 22 (UP).—Dutch and Japanese troops fought a blazing battle along the shores of Bali today while a Japanese fleet, badly mauled and still under attack from Allied air and naval forces, lurched off shore, menacing eastern Java.

All Japanese attacks on the airport at Denpasar, on Bali's southeast coast, were beaten off, the Ansa news agency reported.

Meanwhile, in southern Sumatra, 700 miles to the northwest, the other claw of a projected Japanese pincer drive against Java was making slow progress. Japanese forces pushing down the 250 mile railway from Palembang to Soenda Strait were having so much difficulty moving supplies that they still were far from Oosthaven (Pondjeng), where the railway ends on Lampoen Bay.

Mayor Attacks Disrupters of Civil Defense

LaGuardia Says He'll Remain as Head of Civilian Defense in City

Mayor LaGuardia in his weekly Sunday noon-day broadcast yesterday made it emphatically clear that he will remain head of Civilian Defense activities in the city and replied indignantly to criticism of dissident groups by saying that "this is not the time for bickering, petty politics or organized opposition."

He declared that "ultimate victory is certain" but warned that "we must go through some very dark and difficult periods" and said the country must be alert today to "enemies on both sides of our shores."

"Now is the time for unity," he said. "Now is the time for teamwork."

He pointed out that "fair constructive criticism is always helpful" but warned that "we must be very careful, though, lest we fall

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Margesson, Four Others Ousted in New Move

Brabazon Out; Commons to Discuss Action This Week

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 23 (UP).—Prime Minister Churchill ousted five men from his Cabinet today, among them Capt. David Margesson, Britain's "old school tie" War Minister, to meet a government crisis resulting from war disasters in the Far East and the setback in Libya.

Out of the government, in the second shake-up in three days, went Margesson; Lord Moyne, Colonial Minister and leader of the House of Lords; Lieut. Col. John T. G. Moore-Brabazon, Minister of Air Production; Arthur Greenwood, Minister Without Portfolio, who had been dropped from the war cabinet Friday and Lord Reith, Minister of Works and Buildings.

Sir James Grigg, Permanent Under-Secretary of the War Office for the past three years, succeeds Margesson and becomes the first civil servant in Britain's history to receive direct Cabinet appointment.

Grigg's promotion was seen in some quarters as an attempt by Churchill to tighten his sway over Britain's armed services so that he can negotiate on a better basis with President Roosevelt, who is Commander-in-Chief of the United States armed forces. Margesson has been regarded as a powerful, headstrong political figure.

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'Humanite' Issues 200,000 Copies on Nazi Atrocities

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 22.—Humanite, underground organ of the Communist Party of France, recently distributed 200,000 copies containing Soviet Premier Molotov's fiery indictment of Nazi atrocities, it has been learned here.

Thousands of copies of the newspaper were sent to most cities throughout the country, as well as to schools and to individual prominent French citizens.

Reports reaching here said that Molotov's indictment of the Nazis for their brutalities in occupied Soviet territory evoked a strong response from the French people, most of whom have had first-hand experience with Nazi violence.

Jewish Leaders Hail Red Army; Pledge Aid

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American unity in the war against the fascists.

Democracies are depending on the valiant fighters of the Soviet Union, Louis Levine, chairman of the United Jewish Appeal stated.

Maxwell Ross, Tammany leader of Brownsville made an appeal for funds declaring that "American Jews salute the Red Army as our forefathers saluted Washington's army at Valley Forge."

"We, Jews in America, who were born in Russia," John L. Bernstein of Hais, declared, "must help the country which destroyed anti-Semitism and discrimination within its own country."

Colonel P. Berzin, Military Attache of the Soviet Embassy, who received an ovation from the conference, lauded the great friendship of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union and thanked American Jews for their support and sympathy.

"Our joint effort will bring about the liquidation of the fascist dogs. Victory will be ours!" he said.

The water of the Don, the Mississippi and the Thames all flow in unison now, Captain H. Cotton Minchin of Great Britain declared.

"A great people, patient in adversity, magnificent in battle, unconquerable in spirit, Russia, mighty Russia, can we deny her in her hour of need," he said.

Other speakers included Abraham Goldberg, chairman of the Council; S. Serwitz, Federation of Bessarabian Jews; Benjamin Winter, Federation of Polish Jews; Elias Pif, Federation of Lithuanian Jews; Mrs. Edward Carter of Russian War Relief; Morris Carnovsky, Lee Cobb and Edward G. Robinson.

"We express our strong conviction to do everything in our power to help you in this holy struggle—to wipe fascism off the face of the earth," a resolution sent to the Soviet people declared.

Cacchione Hits School Discrimination

Says Failure of Council to Act Does Not Erase Charge

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The motion was seconded and a two-hour discussion took place.

"To my recollection, this is the first time that there has been an open, frank discussion of Negro discrimination in the Council chamber. I supported Dr. Powell in his fight against discrimination. In my speech I contended that Dr. Powell did not necessarily have to present one case of discrimination to prove his point. For the fact that there is not one Negro out of more than 2,000 members on the college faculties, in itself constitutes a proof of discrimination."

CITES PRECEDENT

"I referred to the precedent set by the Supreme Court of the U. S. in indicting the State of Alabama for discrimination in the famous Scottsboro case. The Supreme Court in rendering its opinion, stated that in order to prove discrimination it was not necessary to bring in cases of Negroes who had applied for jury duty and had been refused. The fact that there were hundreds of Negroes qualified according to the State laws to sit on jury duty and that there had been no attempt or the part of the State and local officials to place these Negroes on jury duty in itself constituted discrimination."

"Similarly with the four colleges. In the first place, most Negroes will not apply for jobs because they know in advance they will be turned down. Secondly, if they do apply, it is almost impossible technically to prove that a Negro was refused a job on account of his race, creed or color. People that discriminate do not express their views openly. It is more subtle than that."

LESSON OF SINGAPORE

"The standard of proving discrimination must be that used by the Supreme Court in the Scottsboro case. Is it conceivable that if lists of qualified Negro teachers and instructors had been secured from Negro and white universities and colleges that there could be a situation wherein there is not one Negro out of more than 2,000 on the city college faculties?"

"This resolution is of far-reaching significance in our war effort. We must take the fall of Singapore seriously and apply the lessons here in the United States. Singapore fell because of the attitude of the English to the native population. They were denied admission to the Army. The native population was not mobilized for the defense of the city. They were denied the most elementary democratic rights."

"Contrast this with our Government's attitude to the Filipino people, where the Filipinos make up part of the army in the Philippine Islands, which under the able command of General MacArthur, is making such a valiant and heroic stand."

"One of my campaign pledges was that I would fight against discrimination in all forms, directed against all peoples of all colors and of all nationalities. This is one question upon which I will not compromise. I will continue the fight. So long until next week."

Mrs. Roosevelt Assails OCD Foes

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gested Mayris Chaney to the Director of Physical Fitness "because I thought she was qualified to do the work."

"I believe that dancing—not fan dancing which was just a slur put in for the sake of closing the issue"—Mrs. Roosevelt said, "but rhythmic dancing, ball room dancing, folk dancing, have a place in physical fitness."

"As to Mr. Melvin Douglas, it is apparently all right for business men to come to Washington to give their service on an expense basis, but not for an actor. We should be grateful to these business men and we should be equally grateful to men like Mr. Melvin Douglas."

"Mrs. Roosevelt said she believed 'we must all stand up and be counted in this fight,' and added that 'there is nothing people who have raised this hue and cry can give me or take from me.'"

"The virtuous Westbrook Peglers are on one side," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "the boondoggles, so called, on the other, but I think if the people of this country can be reached with the truth their judgment will be in favor of the many as against the privileged few."

"This is not a question of Republican or Democrat. It is a question of privilege or equality."

Uruguay Army Chief Quits as Coup Fails

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 22 (UP).—Gen. Pedro Sico, army chief of staff, resigned without explanation today and President Alfredo Baldomir issued orders tightening his administration's control during a crisis which he said was inspired by factions with "a Nazi attitude."

These moves followed a tense 24 hours during which Baldomir had dissolved Congress and postponed the March 20 elections, and a revolt against his anti-Axis government by the "isolationist" Hererista faction had ended at the Congress gates without violence.

There had been no disorder reported anywhere in the country although the Army was reported standing ready to act and two Hererista deputies, Ramon Vina and Marshal Sanchez Morales, were under arrest.

Baldomir issued two decrees—one creating a council of state "which for the duration of extraordinary regime will advise the government on administrative matters and acts of the legislative body."

Gen. Sico's resignation followed that of Gen. Julio A. Roletti, Minister of Defense, who resigned immediately after Baldomir dissolved the Congress yesterday because it refused to pass legislation which would have meant passage of his 24-point reform program by a simple majority in the March elections.

Mayor Attacks Disrupters of Civil Defense

LaGuardia Says He'll Remain as City Defense Head

(Continued from Page 1)

in with those who seek to maintain confusion and create dissension and cause disorder and panic."

His words were understood to be a clear reference to the widely publicized "revolt" of some air raid wardens in Queens who last week circulated petitions demanding the Mayor's removal as head of the city's defense set-up. It has been charged in many quarters that the "revolt" was engineered by Coughlinite and "Christian Front" forces.

Emphasizing his intention to remain in charge of defense activities, he said that "the city charter places and fixes the responsibility for the safety of the city, the enforcement of all laws, squarely and specifically on the Mayor."

"I am responsible," he stated. "The charter does not, and I should not, delegate this authority and responsibility to any person."

The Mayor's remarks were also understood to serve as a reply to proposals made by the Citizens Union last week which included the suggestion that the city's civilian defense organization be placed under direction of an appointed full-time ad executive.

LaGuardia said that air raid wardens will remain under the supervision of the Police Department, arguing that the City Charter fixes the responsibility there.

"As long as he (Lewis J. Valentine) is Police Commissioner," the Mayor said, "he will be responsible for maintaining order and carrying out all necessary defensive measures in the event of an attack and will be the commander of the air raid wardens service."

Treat Negroes Equally, Army Order Rules

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PORT SAM HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 22.—Negro soldiers here are to be treated with the same respect and consideration as white soldiers, according to an order dated Eighth Corps Area, Feb. 5, and signed by Major General Donovan, commander. This area includes Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

The order read: "Colored citizens of the United States, called into service or volunteering for service are fulfilling the same patriotic duties and bearing the same share of sacrifice and the burdens imposed by the present crisis upon members of the white race. Accordingly, they are entitled to, and will be shown the same respect and consideration which army regulations provide for soldiers generally."

"All concerned are enjoined to see that any tendency of addressing or referring to Negro enlisted men as 'niggers' or by any other term of approbrium is promptly suppressed."



Talking It Over: A group of Soviet fliers gather around their leader after a day's fighting to compare their experiences and to report their successes.

Red Army Enters Latvia; Fresh Troops Batter Nazis

(Continued from Page 1)

close quarters surged through the streets. The city was believed to be Kharkov, which has been reported under virtual siege.

The London radio, quoting a Moscow broadcast announcing that advanced Soviet troops had crossed the Latvian border, added that guerrillas in Latvia were aiding the advancing Red Army men. There was no further detail, and it appeared likely that any such border crossing was made by ski patrols which have been credited with thrusting deep into the German lines.

A Soviet drive into Latvia would raise the gravest threat to the whole left wing of the German invasion army. If the Russians should prove able to consolidate and reinforce such a position, they would be in shape to try to plunge through to the Baltic and cut off the German troops on the Leningrad front and in Estonia.

Possibly in connection with the Latvian push, the Leningrad radio reported a flareup all over the northern front. In the last two days, it said, the Germans lost more than 1,300 dead, a number of fortified points, and booty including 19 guns, 28 mortars, one munition dump and two radio transmitters.

The entire Leningrad front flared with hostilities throughout Friday, the radio said. The Germans undertook 10 fierce counter-attacks which were repulsed with heavy losses to their troops. German planes were thrown into the battle, but were driven off and six shot down. German tank attacks also failed, and Soviet artillery accounted for seven tanks.

At the other end of the wintry

line, Moscow reported that the Soviet garrison of Sevastopol, operating under a curtain of fire laid down by the fortress artillery, won strategic positions five miles deep around the city.

On the Orei-Kharkov front the Red Army was reported advancing despite heavy German opposition supported by tanks. In five days of combat over the Southern front, Russian planes were credited with wrecking a large railway station, destroying or damaging 180 trucks loaded with troops and supplies, and dispersing a regiment of enemy infantry.

Red Star, reporting steady gains in the Ukraine, said the Germans threw in large numbers of tanks in a vain effort to check the Russian advance. The Red Army was said to have cut off a German tank force from its supporting infantry and destroyed four tanks.

MacArthur Tells How Filipinos Wiped Out 1,000 Japanese

(Continued from Page 1)

their Igorot supporters plunged, aided by the "limitless resourcefulness of General MacArthur's troops."

"Without a word," the communique related, "the Igorot commander hoisted his men to the tops of the tanks in order that they might guide the machines through the matted morass of underbrush, the thickets and the trees. The exposed soldier on top of the tank served as the eyes of the American driver. The guide signalled the driver with a stick, and with an automatic pistol fired continuously as the unit closed with the enemy."

Then the communique quoted MacArthur's own words: "Bataan has seen many wild mornings, but nothing equal to this. No quarter was asked and none was given. Always, above the din of the battle rose the fierce shouts of the Igorots as they rode the tanks and fired their pistols."

"No gun, no thickets, only death itself could stop that mad rush. Of all the bloody spots on the peninsula that proved to be the bloodiest, 'When the attack was over, the remnants of the tanks and of the Igorots were still there, but the 20th Japanese Infantry Regiment was completely annihilated.'"

Again the communique quoted MacArthur's own words, this time in recounting the story of the battle to an assembly of his officers:

"Many desperate acts of courage and heroism have fallen under my observation on many fields of battle in many parts of the world. I have seen forlorn hopes become realities. I have seen last-ditch stands, and innumerable acts of personal heroism that defy description. But for sheer, breath-taking and heart-stopping desperation, I have never known the equal of these Igorots riding the tanks."

"Gentlemen," here the general's voice softened, "when you tell that story, stand in tribute to those gallant Igorots."

Axis Units Are Beaten Back by British Patrols

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CAIRO, Feb. 22 (UP).—A British communique said today that Imperial patrols skirmished with Axis mechanized units in the eastern fringe of the Jabel El-Achdar range yesterday and the enemy withdrew after an exchange of artillery fire.

The clashes occurred on a rough line between Tmimi, 45 miles northwest of Tobruk, and Mekki, communications center 65 miles southwest. The communique said German Marshal Erwin Rommel appeared to have concentrated considerable strength at Mekki.

One Imperial patrol skirting south of the Axis positions was reported to have reached the area of Msus, 80 miles southeast of Benghazi, where it destroyed Axis vehicles and captured prisoners.

U. S. Fliers in Burma Down 5 Tokio Planes

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22 (UP).—American "Flying Tigers" have shot down three and possibly five more Japanese planes over the 20-mile wide battleground between the Bilen and Sittang Rivers in southeast Burma, the Rangoon radio reported today.

The radio could not be heard clearly here today, possibly due to a storm which raged with cyclonic gales over eastern India and which might reach the battle area of Burma by tomorrow.

However, a portion of a communique said that fliers of the American volunteer group under the Chinese flag, whose count of enemy victims already is well into its second hundred, had shot down at least three Japanese planes attempting to interfere with defense operations, and probably had downed two more.

LONDON, Feb. 22 (UP).—British Imperials are inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese between the Bilen and Sittang rivers, in southeast Burma 30 to 50 miles east of the railway from Rangoon that feeds the Burma Road to China, a Rangoon communique broadcast by the All-India radio said today.

"Allied aircraft again were active over the front lines today," it added, "powerfully supporting our ground forces."

The civilian defense department in Rangoon announced that the Japanese had bombed Pegu, 45 miles northwest of Rangoon where the railway from Martaban, up which the invaders have been moving, meets the Rangoon-Mandalay-Lashio line. There was slight damage, it said.

Chinese Resistance in Singapore Continues

The Vichy radio, heard in New York by CBS, said today that a number of Chinese had been arrested in Singapore by Japanese authorities on charges of arson and other acts of terrorism.

NMU, Cafeteria Workers Greet Red Army Day

Messages Sent to Litvinoff and to Soviet Army Paper Hail Recent Advances

The National Maritime Union through its national officers, and Local 302 of the Cafeteria Employees Union, yesterday both dispatched greetings to the Red Army on its 24th anniversary.

Both messages hailed the great victories of the Red Army as an inspiration to all the world.

Soviet Unit Annihilates Franco Skiers

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 22.—A ski company, made up of remnants of the Spanish Blue Division, recently got its first ski lesson from a unit of Red Army skiers.

A German garrison was encircled somewhere on the Central Front and the ski company attempted to come to their rescue. Soviet skiers, using rifles and shovels, engaged them at close quarters. The Spanish skiers were annihilated.

British Cabinet In Drastic Shake Up

(Continued from Page 1)

should be managed privately for better economy and efficiency. Portal, 56, is a coal operator. He was Regional Commissioner in Wales during the troublesome period of 1939 and for the past two years has been in the Ministry of Supply dealing with materials. He is well known as a race horse owner.

Contrary to expectations, Churchill ignored demands for the removal of Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair, "Burma" Office Secretary.

Leut. Col. Leopold S. Amery, and A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

INDIA OFFICE UNCHANGED

Some political circles were surprised at Churchill's failure to make any changes in the India Office in view of the imminence of that country's becoming a vital battleground, and of Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's appeal last night for India to throw her full strength into the Allied war effort.

However, Churchill has gone much further toward meeting the wide-spread clamor for a drastic shake-up—considering the minor changes made Friday—than anyone had expected. The only other targets left for critics now are Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer who was dropped from the War Cabinet Friday, and Lord Halifax, Ambassador to the United States, who sits with the War Cabinet when he is in London.

DEBATE IN COMMONS

Churchill is scheduled to discuss the new government in detail when two-day war debate opens in Commons this week.

Government quarters indicated that Churchill would take the line that the change strengthens important departments. These quarters hailed Grigg's appointment as most important because of his reputation for forcefulness and defiance of the "brass hat" intimacy which has existed in the War Office for the past three years.

Grigg is the fifth War Minister of the war, the others having been Anthony Eden, now Foreign Secretary; Oliver Stanley, Leslie Hore-Belisha and Margesson.

Cranborne's appointment had been generally expected. The criticism of Moyne had increased rapidly the past month as the weakness of the general administration of the colonies was exposed in the Far East. Reports of a "deplorable" attitude toward civilians at Singapore apparently convinced Churchill of the need for a stronger man in the Colonial Office.

MOORE-BRABAZON OUT

Llewellyn's appointment came as a surprise, since he took over the Board of Trade Office only three weeks ago. Criticism of Moore-Brabazon has been rife, however, mostly for the way he managed aircraft production and for his political views which once forced Churchill to defend him in a dispute over the Soviet Union.

Llewellyn is extremely popular and is regarded as a hard, efficient worker. Dalton's change also came as a surprise, since he was one of the few departments rarely attacked.

Fight Rages For Bali on Sea and in Air

(Continued from Page 1)

far were believed to be one cruiser sunk and five damaged, two destroyers sunk and "others" damaged, one transport sunk and "others" damaged and four airplanes shot down.

(Allied losses, it said, were one destroyer sunk, "another warship" damaged and four planes shot down.

(Allied bombers also had hit two Japanese ships in the Moesi river below Palembang, in South Sumatra, it added, and a third in Bangka Strait, near the mouth of the Moesi.)

The Dutch high command and the United Nations supreme command in the southwest Pacific were silent on developments in the Bali and Sumatra theaters to Java, but the former announced that at least eight and probably 10 more enemy planes were shot down over Java yesterday morning.

Fifteen Japanese bombers and "a number of fighters" attacked an undesignated airfield in western Java, where "some damage" was done, a communique said. At least three bombers and probably another were shot down.

Eighteen of the fighter planes participating in this raid then swung toward Bandoeng, important military center in the interior of Java about 75 miles southeast of Batavia.

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Give Up Their Ice Cream Sodas: Children of CIO union members crowd into headquarters of the Los Angeles Auxiliary Council's "Beat Hitler Week" turn in their pennies and dimes to buy defense stamps.

Hotel Workers Ask Dies Committee End

Joint Board Informs Congressman Dies Disrupts Unity

The New York Joint Executive Board of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers, AFL, unanimously urged Congress to defeat a further appropriation for the Dies Committee in a motion passed at last Monday's meeting, it was announced yesterday.

A letter signed by David Siegal, president, and Mike J. Obermeier, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Executive Board, conveyed the membership's sentiments to all New York Congressmen.

The letter declared in part: "It is our unqualified conviction that today national unity is the prime concern of these United States. The Dies Committee, however, has served as a disruptive element in this national unity. The Dies Committee has been a diabolical influence, fostering hatred and discord in our national life—pitting the native citizenry against the loyal and patriotic foreign born."

ATTACKED LABOR
That committee wantonly attacked American labor. That committee maliciously sought to bring into public ill-repute all organized labor. That committee heaped calumny and slander upon bonafide trade unions legitimately engaged in improving our working conditions and our American standard of living.

"That committee has given aid and protection to the enemies of our nation by failing and refusing to really investigate the German and Italian fascists as well as the native fascist elements in this country."

"The Local Joint Executive Board calls upon you in the name of our members to end the anti-labor and un-American Dies Committee by voting against any further appropriation of funds to it."

The Executive Board at the same time addressed a wire to President Roosevelt in the name of its 40,000 members asking him to assist "our efforts to end this un-American Committee."

Harlem to Hold Victory Parley On Feb. 28

Declaring that full democracy for all minorities can be achieved only through victory over fascism, 80 leading Harlem citizens today called upon community organizations to send delegates to a Conference to plan an All-Harlem Victory Program on Sat., Feb. 28, from 2 to 5:30 P. M. at Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, 201 Lenox Ave.

The sessions, which will be open to the public, will deal with problems of employment in all war industries; adequate protection of Harlem's homes and children; complete organization of people and of community resources and full participation in the nation's war effort.

The Conference was projected at an earlier meeting called jointly by Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Rev. Felipe Sabater and Dr. Max Yergan.

Chicago C. I. O. Ballot Shows Unity Behind Smash-the-Axis Program

By Conrad Komorowski

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Complete unity behind Philip Murray and for victory in the war marked last night's election of officers of the Chicago Industrial Union Council.

The declaration of Allan Haywood, National Organizational Director of the CIO, that "no more unity prevails in any CIO Council today" was confirmed by the election of a broad united leadership for the coming year.

Referring to the past, when two councils existed in Chicago, Mr. Haywood emphasized that "unity is the greatest goal to strive for." Delegates present last night testified by their unanimous election of an entire slate by acclamation that such unity has been consummated in the Chicago CIO.

SOLID SUPPORT

President Samuel Levin voiced the sentiments of the delegates when he said that he wants Mr. Haywood to tell Philip Murray that this is a Murray Council, and that it knows no division.

The delegates voiced their approval of this sentiment and of the leadership of President Levin, during whose term the Council has progressed greatly, by re-electing him to the presidency by acclamation.

Mr. Levin, who is chairman of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, pledged to the delegates that so long as he is president the Council will remain united and that every effort will be exerted to carry out the program of the CIO, which includes vigorous prosecution of the war.

Fullerton Fulton, Regional Director of the CIO, who was praised several times during the evening for

his work, particularly in the settlement by agreement of a jurisdictional dispute between the AFL Teamsters and CIO Cannery of the Council.

In the nomination speech Robert Travis pointed out that Mr. Fulton had made a record for the CIO by his wise and strong leadership, and that he was among the delegates who were proud to have elected him to the presidency.

NEGROES GET POSTS

The whole election was marked by this spirit of unity.

The basic CIO industries of the Chicago area, industries essential to the prosecution of the war, are represented by the new officers.

Two Negroes were among those elected.

Herbert March, business agent of Local 347, Packinghouse Workers, was elected first vice-president, and Harry Harper, organizer for the Steel Workers, second vice-president.

Frank Monahan, financial secretary of Local 44, Packinghouse Workers, was elected treasurer, and Sigmund Wiodarczyk, sergeant-at-arms.

Trustees elected were Morris McElligott, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Leonard Levy, Retail Clerks, and Pless Kellogg, Farm Equipment.

Six board members were also elected. They are Carl Lieber, Auto Workers; Al Glenn, Auto Workers; Ridley Bell, Farm Equipment; Ernest De Malo, United Electrical Workers; Ishmael Flory, Die Casters; and Bert Mason, Toy and Novelty Workers.

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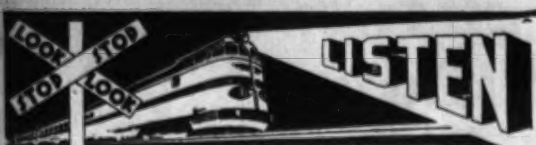
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Weekly Column Devoted to Interests of Rail Labor

Valuable Data from 'Railroad Notes'

(By permission, we reprint as much as possible of the lead article from the February issue of "Railroad Notes," a monthly news letter, published by Labor Research.)

ACUTE WAR TASKS FACE ROADS

Freight car loadings in 1941 totaled 42,250,000 units, 5,892,000 cars (or 16.2 per cent) more than in 1940, reports Association of American Railroads.

Early estimates of the Shippers' Advisory Board anticipate a further 8.1 per cent rise for the first quarter of 1942 over a like period last year. Others forecast a minimum rise for the year of four million cars, or about 10 per cent over 1941. The nation's Victory Program may involve a boost of as much as 20 per cent, or to 51,000,000-52,000,000 cars, says the OPM.

Despite last year's crop of business-as-usual statements of AAR leaders and of Ralph Budd, former Commissioner of Transportation for Defense, the situation is admittedly serious. Even Budd now concedes that "It would be rash to assert that the transportation industry can handle any load which might be put on it." And a special article in the Wall St. Journal, Jan. 15, 1942, admits that "a general scarcity of transportation facilities . . . may develop when the nation's war program reaches its maximum."

President Roosevelt's recent appointment of ICG Chairman Joseph B. Eastman to head the new Office of Defense Transportation is in a way a slap at management's business-as-usual line. For Eastman clearly foresees possible "depletion of transportation resources." (Our emphasis.)

Car-shortage and undermaintenance: It is true that the roads carried top traffic loads in the fall of 1941 without serious delays. At the peak they handled some 923,000 carloads. Had the total reached a million, a "tight" situation would have developed.

(After showing the drop of expenditures for maintenance during the 1930's, the article continues.)

This explains why there was a large decline in serviceable cars and locomotives over the past 20 years, and why marked undermaintenance of plant and equipment was especially noticeable since the '30's.

Owners resisted the large-scale rehabilitation program proposed some years ago. Such a program would have provided jobs for thousands of workers and left the roads in a much better position to meet the present war emergency.

Program not attained: Not until May, 1941, was a car-building program laid down. But in the last quarter of 1941 only 19,000 cars (4,700 in December alone) were built. This was 60 per cent under the projected total of 48,000 for the three months. A revised schedule now calls for 9,000 cars in January and 36,000 in the following three months.

Materials estimated as needed by our car builders and railroads in the first quarter of this year in order to fulfill this program are: nearly 2.4 million tons of steel, cast iron, non-ferrous metals and rubber. Priorities for these materials will probably be issued. But as L. B. N. Guadagnoli pointed out in the N. Y. Times, Jan. 2, 1942, even if the 115,000 new cars and 974 locomotives ordered by Oct. 1, 1942, were actually delivered, this would allow a traffic rise of only 10 per cent for 1942.

In the past two years the number of cars and locomotives awaiting repairs was greatly reduced but further gains from this source are limited. Also, many of the cars returned to active service are old and the efficiency and duration of their service is questionable.

(Then are given some comments from the Interstate Commerce Commission of the dangers which threaten the Victory Program from a transportation bottleneck. Quotes are given to show that rail labor feels its responsibility in this war situation, and the article concludes with some constructive proposals.)

Suggestions for speeding all-out effort: Many suggestions have already been made toward getting top production from men and equipment in the shops and on the roads. A few are summarized below:

1. Pooling of car-shop facilities, so that if a shortage of men and material develops in one shop and there is a surplus in another, a prompt shift could be made to perform a particular job.
2. Provision for the best possible handling of available freight cars. This also involves rapid transfer of unneeded cars to shortage points, or pooling of freight cars and locomotives.
3. Inventory of men available on the various roads for special work. This would help in parceling out men and jobs. (It is assumed that seniority and all other labor standards would be properly protected.)
4. Maintenance crews can see that the most is made of machines and materials on hand and can make suggestions for bettering the work.
5. Freight-car utilization should be increased so that idle time is cut to a minimum. Terminal operations are said to consume 90 per cent of car time and line hauling only 10 per cent.
6. Examination of the possibility of increasing the effective use of locomotives as an alternative to awaiting delivery of new units.
7. Bettering the daily forward movement of freight cars, which may move only an average of 2½ out of every 24 hours.
8. Standardization among car-builders. Such a program was to begin Feb. 1. Its possibilities are clear from the estimate that one car-builder could produce 40 cars a day of identical specifications, on an order of 10,000. The same shop could make only 18 a day on a random order for 200 of the various types now in use.

Many other proposals might come out of a council of the government, management and labor which would help this country and its allies to "Keep 'Em Rolling."

(Such facts and figures as the above are essential for railroad labor in this war period. "Railroad Notes" also presents factual surveys of labor conditions and union activities, as well as analyses of railroad incomes and profits. A year's subscription at 65 cents is a good investment for any rail worker who wants the inside dope on the industry. Address, Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th St., New York City.)

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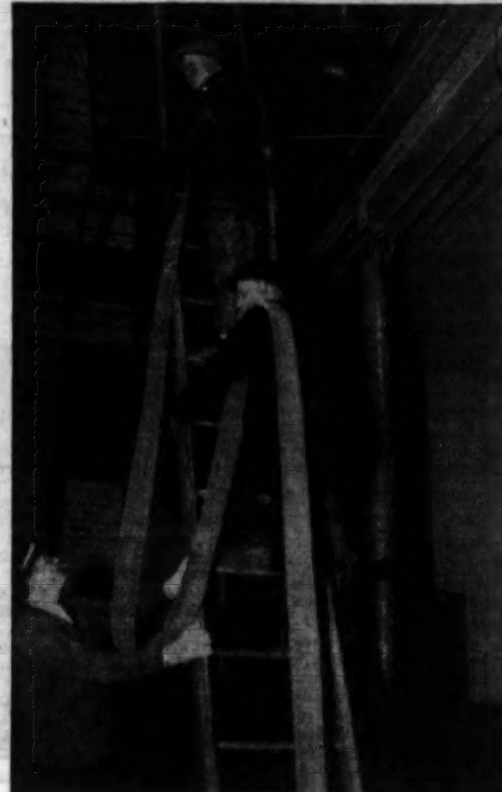
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Fire Auxiliaries: Members of the Commonwealth Edison the first civilian defense volunteer in Chicago to start training as auxiliary firemen. Volunteers are shown learning to handle a fire hose on a ladder at the Chicago Fire Department training school.

Cites Discrimination In Big Defense Plant

Military Authorities Open Campaign of Red Baiting Firings

St. Paul, Minn.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

It's a long time ago since I have seen anything in the Sunday or Daily Worker from these parts.

A large defense plant, for the manufacturing of cartridges, is under construction ten miles north of the Twin Cities. The construction was started early in August, 1941. The construction alone involved a cost of over \$30,000,000. The buildings are now completed and the machinery is being placed into them. According to the authorities the work was done in record time. About 8,000 men were working on the construction job at the peak of construction. This was all done by union labor.

Thousands joined the local unions last fall and went to work there. Over 3,000 new members were taken in by the Building and Common Laborers and Hod Carriers (AFL) local in St. Paul alone. Other similar locals in the outlying towns also got the advantage of sending their idle men to work at the construction job.

All employees were fingerprinted and carefully questioned by the FBI. If one had a prison record he was dismissed at once. Also many German and Italian workers, suspected of having Nazi and fascist sympathies, or were proven to be members of such organizations were quickly fired.

THE RED BAITING STARTED

After all this was completed, then the FBI began to investigate further. With the help of the Military Intelligence who stepped onto the scene after war was declared in December, the M.I. and the FBI began to weed out all those who they thought were "Communists" or fought in the Republican army in Spain, and others who had long anti-fascist records. The FBI began to visit people (suspected by them to be Communists) at their homes questioning workers and their families as to their "Communist" connections or their friends. Upon investigation I found out that four workers were called off the job during work hours several times and grilled by the FBI agents, and the grilling mainly revolved around the question of communism. Not a word was said about enemy spies, saboteurs, or Hitler's agents. The same took place at the homes of several workers where the agents visited.

This was nothing more than a campaign of terror, to my opinion, fostered by the enemies of democracy, the appeasers, in high offices, such as Martin Dies and others. This campaign started with myself, an anti-fascist of long standing, and another, a veteran of the Lincoln Brigade. The two of us were not investigated at all, simply fired by orders of the Military Intelligence. Our union officials, after investigating, found out that the FBI were said to have our "records" relative to our activities as "Communists." On that basis we were dismissed. They were also told and were made to understand that we will never have an opportunity of working in defense plants anywhere in the United States. And that it is useless to try to appeal our cases anywhere. When they were told that we will appeal our cases to Washington we were made to understand that it is utterly useless. "The cases are closed," they said. We called the attention of President's Fair Employment

Committee to look into this type of discrimination in our defense industry and asked for an open hearing on these cases.

UNION TAKES ACTION

When this problem was brought on the floor of our union at its regular meeting, the officials tried their best to rule it off the floor. But the rank and file forced it to a discussion. Some action has been taken already by the union leadership, but not because they like it, it's because they are forced to.

I think every union in the country should be on a lookout for this kind of discrimination and tackle it at once when it crops up. We don't want such Gestapo methods here. Our country is in a serious crisis.

These methods are alien to our way of life and contrary to our constitution and the Bill of Rights. They are fascist methods of divide and rule. These elements, headed by such men as Martin Dies, Coughlin, Lindbergh, and others, are attacking honest progressives in order to demoralize the American people and cripple the war effort of the administration. This is one of the ways the Nazis are operating.

Much publicity should be given to such cases and the people responsible for such anti-American activity be quickly exposed.

Roy Hudson's "Nip It In the Bud" a few weeks ago was excellent and we made good use of it by publishing it in a leaflet and gave it out to several thousand trade unionists. It was well received and helped us much in fighting our case.—A. B.

Wants Better Conditions in Coal Trucking

New York, N. Y.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

I am a member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 553. In the course of a day's work I meet

a lot of teamsters who are unorganized. Most of these men are working under

slave conditions and one must consider that the coal and oil business is highly seasonal. Our local makes a serious mistake by not organizing these men, which does not require much encouragement if they would only approach them. Our country is at war and we believe that a good morale at home will create a good morale in our armed forces. Therefore this slave situation in our field must be corrected at once and it is the responsibility of the union to correct it. Our International President Mr. Tobin has agreed with the President of our country in this war crisis, therefore I urge him to prove his words with action. Eliminate this condition by organizing the unorganized. A TEAMSTER.



Workers Correspondence

From Factories, Farms, Mines, Mills and Offices



A Soldier of Production Tells Of Slipshod Plant Management

Hartford, Conn.

Worker's Correspondence Dept.:

Over the time-clock at the large and vital gun factory where I work is a recently posted telegram addressed to all Colt's workers from Under Secretary of War Patterson.

"The Army is calling on you soldiers of Production," the telegram reads, "to back up our soldiers in the front lines with every ounce of your energy. . . . Your contribution is Production and more Production. America is confident of your answer."

Everywhere there are posters and letters calling on the workers to work harder and longer to win the war. And we, the organized workers in my shop, like our brothers in shops throughout the country, have given our answer, and we shall continue to give our answer in terms of Production, BUT WE MUST HAVE

THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION!

When we workers read the telegrams and the posters and the letters, we straighten up with patriotism and pride in our responsibility. But when we turn to our machines and find them out of stock; when we see inside the plant dozens of idle machines and remember the long line of waiting unemployed outside; when we go all out and are told by foremen to take it easy; what are we to answer then?

Here at this plant—one of the largest of its kind making the most vital of weapons, the machine-gun—inefficiency reigns from top to bottom. To go into the shop, it's hard to realize that we are fighting a war, opposing the most formidable coalition of organized brutality the world has ever known.

IDLE MACHINES

Idle machines are everywhere: here and there a lathe stands empty; in a row of a dozen drill presses two are running; an alley of millers is idle. You come to work one day and find there is no material; you go on to another job spending two or three days learning it and producing little—by the time you know the operation your stock has arrived. Work a day or two until a machine that has been giving trouble for weeks breaks down—go to an idle machine and find there is no stock for it.

Any worker in the shop can paint a similar picture. An apprentice in the tool room reports that the tool makers have to spend their time polishing machines, while down below operators sit around waiting for cutters. The second floor of the plant, chock full of expensive new lathes for making barrels, is dark on the second shift. Recently all the grinders on the last shift were put on the other two, and the big Blanchards stand idle all night.

I am writing at home now during working hours because there is no material and nothing to do at the shop. Nothing to do! Nothing to do in a factory making guns for Victory! No materials for a vital war industry! Is

this going to carry out the President's program? Will this smash the Axis War machine? Is this the way we'll lick Hitler? That is the question that we, the Production Soldiers, ask America.

When I complained the other day to my supervisor about the lack of production, he said, "This department is the most efficient in the shop. In some others only twenty per cent of the machines are running." If you ask what is holding things up, you get varying answers. The foreman says there isn't enough steel. The supervisor blames the tool makers. The tool makers blame the foremen. And the workers blame the management, and they're right! The UE boys down at U. S. Steel have shown us why there isn't enough stock. It's up to us UE members to show why what stock there is isn't being used.

THE COMPANY'S ATTITUDE

The facts point to but one conclusion: The Company doesn't seem to give a damn. As "A Kearny Worker" said of his bosses, "It seems that more profit is made if the job is prolonged." Piece rates are purposely over-timed, and foremen actually urge their men to slow down so as not to "kill" the job. Time was when workers were fired for making scrap; now they are paid for it, although scrap making is not openly encouraged. There is a lot of yelping about the lack of skilled men; yet I know trained machinists who are pushing trucks on the floor, while farm boys from Maine are being broken in on machines.

There are hundreds of unemployed with experience waiting for jobs, yet machines are empty. Young men are being drafted regularly, yet older men who have been inspectors for months can't get transferred to machines so that women can do their work. Workers have come forward with plans and suggestions for speeding up production. They have not been heard. Not by a long shot does the trouble lie entirely with the shortage of men and steel; the crux of the situation is criminal mismanagement, a lack of any real system.

What is the solution? The answer is a well-known and obvious one. Labor must participate in the Government War Councils. Until this is a reality, it will be impossible to abolish "business-as-usual" attitudes, to eliminate profiteering and waste, and to inject into this vital industry a system that really brings all-out production. It is utterly futile to tell men to work harder and longer while other men—and women—are idle, and while a production system exists that frustrates their efforts.

Give us the right to stop the bungling and the sabotage that hampers all-out production. Give us the Murray Plan or its equivalent and enable us to produce!

That is the Workers' answer to Mr. Patterson, to the Government, and to America. And as a great portion of America itself, we demand that management cooperate with us to back up the soldiers in the front lines. America wants to be confident of their answer.

A PRODUCTION SOLDIER.

Negro Janitors Make Good As Machinists

18 Auto Employees Are 'Up-Graded,' Now Do Precision Jobs

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Eighteen former Negro janitors at the Lansing, Mich., Oldsmobile Co., recently transferred and "upgraded," are now doing precision work on milling machines, while others are working as assemblers, washers and degreasers, according to a statement last week by Dr. Robert O. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch of WPA's Labor Division.

Dr. Weaver said the integration of Negro workers into the war industry was being accomplished through the Six-Point Transfer Program and close cooperation among organized labor, management and representatives of the Negro Employment and Training Branch. "Several obstacles have been surmounted through the action of international officials of the UAW-CIO in invoking the non-discrimination clause in the unions constitution," he said. "The union has also established international and local interracial committees to enforce the provisions of this policy."

This was made possible by the use of numerous Canadian ships which entered this strictly American trade with the special permits.

Workers Action Makes Company Do War Orders

Dayton, Ohio.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

A few days ago I sent a letter to the readers correspondence condemning the business-as-usual attitude of the Dayton Scale Co. For several months they refused the demand of their own workers and the sentiment of the community that they convert to war production. Now, however, they have notified the executive committee of the union (UE Local 788) that a defense contract has been obtained for the duration.

They plan to begin work on this the first of June. But with the workers' determination to start immediately, preparations are being made to see that the company comes through much faster than they intend, to aid our soldiers. If the pressure of patriotic workers can force the company to take a defense contract, we can also force them to hurry up the actual production. J. H.

Lakes Seamen Say Many Ships Are Idle

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—Charging that the full efficiency of the merchant fleets on the Great Lakes is not being utilized in this time of great emergency, the Production Committee of the National Maritime Union in the Port of Detroit today issued a statement in regard to the methods used by the operators during the past season.

The Committee said, "Our war-time motto is 'We'll Keep 'Em Sailing' and we'll do just that if they'll let us sail 'em.'"

The Committee pointed out the vital necessity of supplying all needed ore, and stated that the total tonnage of ore carried by the Lake fleet in 1941 exceeded eighty million tons while the OPM has set the goal for steel mill requirements at 70,000,000 tons.

This was made possible by the use of numerous Canadian ships which entered this strictly American trade with the special permits.

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All Parties to Join at Rally For 5¢ Fare

Muzzicato to Speak at ALP Meeting on East Side Feb. 27

All political parties are sending representatives to the East Side Rally to Save the Five-Cent Fare, sponsored by the American Labor Party of the 12th Assembly District, which will be held in the ALP Club at 182 E. 23rd St., next Friday night, Feb. 27. It was announced yesterday.

Among those who have signified their intention of speaking at the rally are Congressman William T. Phiffer; State Senator Charles Muzzicato; Eugene P. Connelly, secretary of the New York County ALP; and Donald Lester, chairman of the Communist Party in the 12th A. D.

Louis A. Tomka, chairman of the ALP in the 12th A. D. said yesterday that the campaign to save the five-cent fare had received an enthusiastic response on the East Side.

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Upstate C. I. O. Council Asks F. D. R. to Free Earl Browder

Body Is First In Capital Region to Make Plea

Other Leaders in Ohio, N. Y. and Pennsylvania Urge Release

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 22.—The Capital District Industrial Union Council decided unanimously at its latest meeting to petition President Roosevelt to free Earl Browder.

The Council, representing some 35,000 workers in New York's capital area, is the first trade union central body to take such action in upstate New York.

A large section of the membership represented in the Council works in Schenectady's war industries, including the largest war industry shop in the Empire State, the General Electric Co.

The resolution said that labor is committed to the defense of civil rights and democracy and has itself frequently been the victim of judicial persecution. It pointed out that Browder has been an outstanding anti-fascist leader and staunch supporter of the rights of labor.

The action of the Council is expected to stimulate considerably the movement in upstate New York for his release, particularly among the trade unions and labor leaders.

LEADERS IN THREE STATES MAKE APPEAL

Numerous labor officials in Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania have joined the hundreds of labor union leaders throughout the country in asking President Roosevelt to free Earl Browder, the Citizens Committee reported yesterday.

Without identifying themselves with the political views of the imprisoned leader, the labor officials pointed out the injustice of the four year sentence and the necessity of upholding the American principle of equal justice for all.

The officials who appealed to the President include Hugh Harley, Jr., field organizer of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Erie, Pa.; J. Garrison, organizer of the Textile Workers Union of America, New York City; Charles B. Hildreth, member of the executive board of Local 302, In-

Citywide Rallies to Free Earl Browder

A series of free Browder meetings throughout the city will carry home the nationwide appeal from citizens of every walk of life that the release of this great anti-fascist is a vital, an immediate need in the nation's present struggle against the Axis. These meetings, at which prominent speakers are scheduled, are under the sponsorship of the New York Community Division of the Committee to Free Earl Browder.

The list of citywide rallies and dates follows:

MANHATTAN

Wednesday, Feb. 25—7 P.M.: Banquet in honor of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Executive Secretary, Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Ave. Reservations in advance at \$2.

Thursday, Feb. 26—3 P.M.: Great Central Palace, 92 Clinton St. Speakers: Angelo Herndon, Oli Green.

Thursday, Feb. 26—8 P.M.: Croatian Hall, 234 W. 40th St. Speakers: Janet Feder, James W. Ford.

Thursday, Feb. 26—8 P.M.: Park Palace, 110th St. and Fifth Ave. Speakers: Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Assemblyman Hulan Jack, Wilfred E. Levin, New York State President, Brotherhood of Elks; Rev. David L. O'Leary, A. W. Berry, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Audley Moore, Mrs. Angelina Blocker, president, Loyal Women of America.

Friday, Feb. 27—8 P.M.: Bank St. School, 62 Bank St. Speaker: Sadie Van Veen.

Sunday, March 1—3 P.M.: Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St. Speaker: Janet Feder.

International Fur and Leather Workers Union, Gloversville, N. Y.; Goodhue Weatherly, Jr., financial secretary of Local 1250, United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, CIO, New York City; Anthony Vetro, state representative of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, Akron, Ohio; and George D. Milliron, chairman of the general grievance committee of Local 2, United Rubber Workers of America (Goodyear Local), Akron, Ohio.

Friday, March 6—3 P.M.: Yorkville Casino, 210 E. 96th St. Speaker: William Browder.

Sunday, March 8—3 P.M.: Broadway Hebrew Center, 110th St. and Broadway. Speaker: Janet Feder.

BROOKLYN

Thursday, Feb. 26—8 P.M.: President Chateau, 1688 President St. Speaker: William Browder.

Thursday, Feb. 26—8 P.M.: Benson Mansion, 1766 86th St. Speaker: William Albertson.

Thursday, Feb. 26—8 P.M.: Washington Palace, 187 South Ninth St. Speaker: Sadie Van Veen.

Thursday, March 5—3 P.M.: Premier Palace, 503 Sutter Ave. Speaker: William Browder.

Thursday, March 5—3 P.M.: P. S. 253, Ocean View Ave., near Sixth St. Speaker: William Albertson.

Thursday, March 5—3 P.M.: Gold Manor, 655 Willoughby Ave. Speaker: John Ballam.

Thursday, March 12—3 P.M.: Corleyn Club, 2685 Bedford Ave. Speaker: Wm. Browder.

Thursday, March 12—3 P.M.: Memorial Temple, 14th Ave. and 50th St. Speaker: Louis Weinstein.

Thursday, March 12—3 P.M.: St. Phillips P. E. Church, Dean St. near Schenectady Ave. Speaker: William Albertson.

BRONX

Wednesday, March 4—8 P.M.: Pel Point Palace, 161 E. Burnside Ave. Speaker: Joseph Brodsky.

Wednesday, March 4—8 P.M.: Elmer Hall, 294 E. 170th St. Speaker: Sadie Van Veen.

Thursday, March 5—3 P.M.: Hunts Point Palace, 933 Southern Boulevard. Speakers: Angelo Herndon, Rebecca Grecht.

Thursday, March 5—3 P.M.: Concourse Manor, 161 E. Burnside Ave. Speaker: Joseph Brodsky.

LONG ISLAND

Friday, Feb. 27—8 P.M.: Hungarian Hall, 32-78 35th St., Astoria. Speaker: Janet Feder.

Hamtramck Negroes Support Kristalsky

Leading Organization and Newspaper Back Progressive

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HAMTRAMCK, Mich., Feb. 22.—This city's Negro population is giving strong support to the candidacy of George Kristalsky, people's "Win the War" candidate for city council.

Kristalsky's candidacy has been unanimously endorsed by the Negro Political Action Committee of Hamtramck. It was announced today by the Rev. C. M. Metcalf, chairman of the group. Rev. Metcalf is also pastor of the St. Peter A. M. E. Zion Church, Hamtramck's largest Negro congregation.

Rev. Metcalf, in announcing the endorsement of Mr. Kristalsky said: "The political action committee is very much impressed with Mr. Kristalsky's stand on the Sejourner Truth and Colonel Hamtramck apartments housing project issues."

"Mr. Kristalsky has pulled no punches in standing four square against discrimination in connection with these projects. We feel that George Kristalsky is one candidate that every Negro in Hamtramck can vote for with the utmost confidence that he will continue to fight uncompromisingly for unity and for the rights of all Americans."

Kristalsky is waging an aggressive campaign for the unity of all Hamtramck citizens behind President Roosevelt and winning the war. In a recent address he said:

"While we fight to smash fascism and Nazism abroad, we must also fight for the elimination of lynchings, discrimination and other imperfections of our own democracy."

"We will find that it is precisely the pro-fascists, appeasers and K.K.K. elements in Hamtramck who promote discrimination, thereby hoping to provoke dissension among our people, weaken our morale, and make us easy prey for Hitler's hordes."



To Avenge Her Husband who was killed in the Pearl Harbor attack Mrs. Fern Evans is now at work in the Lockheed aircraft plant in Maywood, Calif., where she is helping to put Hudson bombers together.

Southern Court Reverses Negro's Rape Frame Up

Mississippi Judges Hold Testimony of White Woman Was Unsupported

(Special to the Daily Worker)

VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 22.—In what may be the first action of its kind in the history of the Deep South, the Supreme Court of this state last week reversed a guilty verdict against a Negro framed on a charge of raping a

15-year old white girl. The court, passing on the case of Willie Upton who was sentenced to death in the Warren County Circuit Court last Spring, ruled that the "uncorroborated testimony of the woman he is alleged to have raped" was insufficient evidence for a conviction.

The case has been remanded to the Warren County Circuit Court and an appeal will be heard some time March. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is handling the legal defense in the case.

The rejection of the testimony of the white girl—an unusual action in the annals of "rape" cases—is indicative of the new and welcome trend of increasing respect for the rights of the Negro people which is penetrating even the Southern states in the present war situation.

The action of the state's highest court is also indicative of the deep lasting gains made by the worldwide campaign around the Scottsboro case in which, for the first time, the old cry of "rape" as a weapon against the Negro people was effectively and dramatically challenged.

Gurley Flynn to Tour Again for Browder

By Beth McHenry

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn told the Daily Worker yesterday that "the campaign to free Earl Browder has broken all previous records, but that still is not enough!"

Miss Flynn, whose friends are celebrating her return to health at a testimonial dinner at the Aldine Club next Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, said:

"The activity to free Browder has got to be doubled and tripled until President Roosevelt can have no choice but to release him from Atlanta penitentiary."

Her own convalescence already in the background, Elizabeth Flynn, who is the national executive secretary of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, is preparing to make another national tour speaking for Earl Browder's freedom.

"The people have got to be reached," she said determinedly. "They have got to be told again and again until they know that Earl Browder's being in jail is a direct contradiction and danger to the war effort of our nation. They have got to become nationally ashamed of Browder's imprisonment—ashamed and indignant and insistent that he be released from prison immediately."

Elizabeth Flynn says that now the entire activity of the Free Browder Campaign must be focused on the National Free Browder Congress which will be held at Manhattan Center in New York City on March 28 and 29.

Delegates, from coast to coast from hundreds of organizations will meet at that Congress to plan the next steps in the Free Browder Campaign, she said.

The call to that Congress, which hundreds of prominent Americans have sponsored, stresses the importance of Browder's freedom to the effort against fascism.

"The fascist powers deny and challenge our concept of justice and democracy, our way of life," she declares. "The American people have rallied as never before to the defense of the Nation. With our sweat and blood, we are defending our traditions of justice and freedom—on the battlefield, in the mills, mines, factories, on the sea and on land. Equal justice to all is the strongest link in the chain of our national morale. Defects in justice or denial of justice can result only in evil to our country, to its cause and to the ideals for which we are fighting."

Miss Flynn spoke appreciatively of the formation of neighborhood Browder Committees, everywhere which are energetically bringing the campaign to the people's doorstep.

She also stressed the responsibility that rests upon members of the Communist Party in the campaign to free Earl Browder.

"The injustice of the case has caused individuals and organizations of all varieties and beliefs to petition for Earl Browder's release," she pointed out.

"Nevertheless, it would not hurt the members of our Party to remember that upon ourselves rests the real burden of the campaign. We cannot allow ourselves one moment's let-up in the drive to widen and intensify the movement for Earl Browder's freedom."

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(Special to the Daily Worker)

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What We Can Do to Strengthen National Unity: The Responsibility and Tasks Facing Americans

(This is the second of a series of two articles.)

By Roy Hudson

How then can the attempts of the appeasers to exploit group interests in order to undermine and divide the nation's unity be defeated? How can agreement be reached on the various measures required to win the war where specific measures may affect the special interests of this or that group? What is required is a willingness to let the nation know what is needed; the taking of a firm stand on every measure necessary for the war, and that the Government at all times have the stable solid support of the overwhelming majority of the people.

When the Government does not take a position that is required, OR WHERE IT DOES NOT HAVE THE ACTIVE COOPERATION AND SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE AND THEIR ORGANIZATIONS, ESPECIALLY THE TRADE UNIONS, then is when the danger arises that the appeasers will exploit group interests.

When the camp of national unity becomes divided, or fails to display initiative and actively participate, then groups whose special problems are affected, feel that the majority is not concerned with these problems or does not take a stand, and they must look elsewhere for leadership.

But let the people as a whole and their organizations actively anticipate and intervene on all questions, taking into account not only the general problems but also the special problems of any group that may be affected, then agreement can be reached on all measures necessary, the Government can always be assured of a stable and active support for every step required to win the war, and national unity can be maintained.

Thus the possibilities of a break-up in the camp of national unity would arise out of a failure to quickly and firmly take those

measures that will be required. Likewise it must be noted that the "existence of appeasement forces in the Government; toleration of and unwillingness to deal with incompetence in the Government apparatus and the command of the armed forces are all meat and fuel to the appeasers and help them breed uncertainty and lack of confidence. Hesitancy upon the part of the Government to deal firmly with the labor movement is especially harmful to national unity. This is so because the prosecution of the war is strengthened by a powerful labor movement which enables the working class to make their greatest contribution in increasing production, in throwing its full weight behind every war measure necessary, and in rendering its united strength to support the Government and its war program. Above everything else the hesitancy and fear of some to give bold answers to those who continue to use Hitler's anti-Communist slogan, who red-bait everyone that stands for the destruction of Hitler, provides a weapon to the enemies of the nation, and constitutes a great danger to the camp of national unity. It is not high time that these friends of Hitler be disarmed, that this dangerous weapon be struck out of their hands? Would not national unity be strengthened by the release of Earl Browder? It would be a knock-out to many two-bit Hitlerites because it would mean that the entire camp of national unity had made up its mind that what applies to Hitler applies to his stooges in our country—that people who try to divide the nation with Hitler's methods are traitors to the nation!

The nation is solidly behind the general war program. The measures necessary now, and as the war develops, to secure the realization of this program can be secured only if we remain united, only if these measures have the backing and the active backing of all people, of all groups.

And if the appeasement forces have made some headway in organizing and even in hampering the war effort it must mean that there has not been enough initiative and active support from

the people and especially labor. And if this is so then it means that even yet there is not full enough understanding of the gravity of the situation, of the urgent need to accomplish things now, that time is of the essence. WHAT IS DONE TODAY, AND NOT ONLY TOMORROW, WILL DETERMINE VICTORY OR DEFEAT. Complacency, self-satisfaction, politics-as-usual, "business as usual" on the part of the employers—or "labor as usual" on the part of the workers, spells disaster and gives opportunity to the appeasers to carry on their work of undermining and dividing the nation.

The labor movement has the greatest responsibility of all groups in guaranteeing the adoption of all necessary measures and in maintaining and cementing the unity of all people for this purpose. This is so not only because of labor's great strength of 11,000,000, making it the strongest organized group in the nation. It has also already proven itself the most consistent supporter of the policy of the Government. Labor has rendered united support to the Government's war program not only since Dec. 7, but before Pearl Harbor; it of all organized groups had declared UNITED support for the Government's foreign policy, in voluntarily appealing to abstain from its right to strike; in co-operating in setting up the War Labor Board for the purpose of settling economic disputes; in making mighty efforts to help increase production; it has already given splendid examples to all other groups in willingness to sacrifice and in making its contributions to the solution of the nation's problems.

These achievements of labor mean that the nation has the right to expect that labor will be the backbone of national unity—that it will be that force which, because of its strength, unity, and consistency will act at all times to cement and consolidate all forces in the camp of national unity. What labor does can guarantee that all the people will be welded into an unshakable unity to wage the war to the end.

If labor is to fulfill its responsibilities it must continue to be the most consistent and active supporter of every measure necessary to win the war. It above all must never become the dupe of appeasers; "labor as usual" attitudes where they exist must be combatted as a plague. Nothing that labor does should give comfort to the enemies of national unity and the working class must wage unrelenting war on the Cliveden Set, the appeasers and red-baiters and all other fifth-column element. On everything regarding the war labor must have a stand and make its position known; it must be both a staunch supporter of the government's policies and its most helpful critic, and it must help initiate and develop policies that the prosecution of the war will require. In this manner labor can help guarantee that the nation will be guided by effective policies.

Labor can help consolidate and strengthen national unity by further extending the advances it has already made in unifying its own ranks. The Labor Victory Board symbolizes these steps forward—and this board has the great responsibility to labor and the nation for being the medium through which labor speedily achieves greater unity, in developing labor's war program, in registering its support for all war measures and in pressing for improving and strengthening the prosecution of the war. This Board must help guarantee that the closer contact established between the labor movement and Government becomes a stepping stone to labor's full participation in all agencies concerned with the prosecution of the war and in the Cabinet. The membership of the trade union movement, and the local and state bodies have the duty of registering their active support for all these measures; in helping initiate and develop the program and policies of the Victory Board and in helping determine its activities and role. Above everything else, the Labor Victory Board can fulfill its functions, to the extent that it is backed up by unity down below, by the establishment of unity committees in every state and locality. By destroying the influence of the Lewises and Hutchesons, instruments through which the appeasers hope to weaken and divide labor's united support for

the war and the Government. Labor can further cement its own unity; give an example to the nation as to how to deal with all the appeasers and thereby strengthen national unity.

Labor has the greatest responsibilities of all groups in helping win the Battle of Production. In the end, labor is the army in the battle for production. If it doesn't work—nothing is produced. If it does its job well—a lot is produced. If it gives everything it has, and is accorded the opportunity to do so, then the materials necessary to arm our own Army and that of our allies, to destroy Hitler, can be produced in time. How much labor can contribute will also be determined by the attitude of the employers and the policies of the Government. BUT THESE THINGS CANNOT DETERMINE WHAT LABOR IS WILLING TO DO AND DETERMINED TO DO.

When Singapore has fallen, when the Japanese are striking further blows and Hitler is preparing his Spring offensive is no time for labor to lay on its oars. Labor cannot afford to say—if industry lies down on the job, then we will lie down on the job. This would be cutting off your nose to spite your face because Hitler is not laying down on the job but taking advantage of those who do!

Every obstacle placed in the way of increasing production by "business as usual" attitudes of some, but certainly not all, employers, by the hesitancy of the Government to change their attitude and bring labor into all production agencies as a full partner, must increase labor's determination to speed things up in spite of obstacles, and to fight all the harder for the adoption of the Murray Plan and for full participation in the War Production Board. On the other hand it is high time that all the people and the employers and the Government especially understand, that this is not a question of granting special rights and privileges to labor, but it is the question of adoption of policies that will guarantee the most speedy realization of President Roosevelt's production program and of winning the war.

In fulfilling these vital, immediate tasks labor will also be preparing to fulfill its role of citi-

zenship in the coming Congressional elections—the outcome of which will determine the conduct of the war and the continuation of national unity. Labor must fully recognize that it has become a political force in its own right—that the trade unions are also political instruments and that it has the duty to help unite the people behind candidates whose election will strengthen the war. Labor's position will strengthen immeasurably those forces within either the Democratic or Republican Party who seek to put forward candidates supporting and fighting for national unity and the war program. Labor is solid for the war; the appeasers have no organized basis in labor's ranks; it of all organized groups is least influenced by partisan interests and politics in the narrow and sordid sense.

By standing four-square for the election of candidates pledged to carry the war through to Hitler's destruction, labor will be able to make a decisive contribution in defeating those who are already preparing to try and divide the people on the basis of Party labels; who hope to confuse and divide and thereby successfully put forward appeasement candidates and elect a Congress that will aid Hitler and his allies in this country. Those who will win the coming elections will help determine who will win the war. Labor must help guarantee the defeat of the enemies of the nation and the strengthening of national unity and the prosecution of the war.

The Communist Party, as a section of the labor movement, as the political Party of the working class, shares to the full these responsibilities of its class and people. As that section of the working class which has achieved class consciousness and greater clarity with the aid of the teachings of our Party which has achieved a unity and discipline that is unshakable even in the absence of our great leader Comrade Browder, we will, through our own unity, discipline, clarity, unswerving activity and willingness to sacrifice all for the nation help arouse, inspire, and enable the great American working class to fulfill its mission and duties in the war of all humanity against fascism.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1942

The World Salutes The Red Army

On the 24th anniversary of its founding, the Red Army stands before the world as an indestructible fighting force. It will never yield. It will destroy the hated and savage invader which defiles its Fatherland.

Not only the Soviet people, but the freedom-loving people of the world joyfully commemorate the Red Army's anniversary. In Britain, in America, in China, and in the conquered lands of Europe, the terrible sacrifices of the Red Army and the unbreakable courage of its ranks and leaders are noted by an admiring and grateful world.

For, in all truth, this Army has stood as the dike between mankind and the floods of Hitlerism. It has saved mankind from quick enslavement by an all-conquering Axis gang.

The mettle of this army was tempered in the fires of the Socialist revolution against Czarism. It grew from the ranks of the common people who took their places to cleanse their Fatherland of earlier invaders and betrayers. It was inspired by Lenin, and by Stalin who forged it into the purest steel for its present freedom-saving deeds.

Stalin wrought the great Socialist industry which gave the Red Army the most modern weapons. It was he who in good time cleansed its ranks of the traitors who had become Hitler's fifth column. Stalin inspired this army with a readiness to sacrifice everything for the cause of the people. Stalin forged the Red Army as a peoples army, in which all the multi-nationed peoples of the Soviet Union lived and fought in complete equality and comradeship.

Today, this people's army pays tribute to George Washington, the military genius of our own revolution. They admire and emulate Washington's relentless will to victory, his ability to come through his Valley Forge to the triumph at Yorktown.

This mutual admiration of America and the Red Army is quite natural and fitting. Both the American and the Soviet peoples have known what it is to face cunning enemies, severe trials, and defeats. But both peoples have known how to defy defeat and transform suffering into victory. Hatred of slavery has inspired both peoples to epics of heroism.

Love of country, love for its independence, unites the Red Army with its allies, the twenty-six United Nations, in this global struggle against tyranny.

From our factories, from our homes, must come the weapons to help the Red Army, and ultimately the brothers-in-arms who will join with them in battle against the enemy.

Unflinchingly, the Red Army strikes back at the common enemy, America salutes its ally! It prepares to join it in the battle.

Judge Fake's Ruling

In Newark, Federal Judge Guy Fake has ruled out the law debarring "Communists" from WPA employment. The judge holds that the word "Communist" is too vague and that the law is not enforceable.

Such a decision gives some expression to what is going on in the minds of the people. They view with alarm the persecution of the Communists because of a better understanding now that such persecution strikes at the nation and weakens the nation's war. The previous confusion among the people, which made it possible for reactionaries and pro-fascists to push through this punitive legislation against the Communists, is being cleared up.

Even the courts, as represented in Judge Fake's ruling, are beginning to frown upon legislation and decrees which violate the Constitution and which today are doubly harmful in injuring the war effort.

The federal court at Newark, in referring to the "vagueness" of the term "Communist," hit out at the mythology which the Dies Committee has created as a means to hound every man and woman in public life who has a progressive thought. Equally false is that mythology built up by the Dies outfit and their fascist-minded cronies about the character of the Communists themselves. It is equally as flagrant an offense against the national interest and the Constitution to persecute those who are members of the Communist Party as it is to hound those non-Communists who are alleged to be members or sympathizers. This is the Hitler technique in both cases, and it is applied for the same purpose as Hitler applies it—to disintegrate national unity and to weaken the nation.

Judge Fake has left the impression that the desirability of persecuting Communists is still an open question. It is not such an open question. Until this is recognized by the courts and the national legislature, there will be no clear-cut upholding of the Constitution and no assurance to the nation that this fascist work of disintegration has been stopped.

Labor's Initiative Against Job Discrimination

At the recent hearings conducted by the Fair Employment Practice Committee in New York, spokesmen for some of the biggest defense employers failed miserably in attempting to whitewash the job-discrimination which bottlenecks all-out production in the war industries.

The forthright statement of Frank Fenton—personal representative of William Green on the Committee—against job discrimination contrasted sharply with the evasions, alibis and subterfuges resorted to by the employers' representatives.

Fenton told the officer of one corporation that he should employ Negro women and that if the AFL union interfered or failed to protect the Negro women's jobs, that he (Fenton) would lift the union's charter. This is a commendable stand which gives effect to the pledge made by Green at the AFL Seattle convention that no Federal union would be permitted to discriminate against Negro workers.

Fenton's statement expresses the overwhelming sentiment of the AFL membership. Just recently in San Francisco a local of the International Association of Machinists abrogated the anti-Negro ban in its constitution for the first time in the union's history. The CIO has long had the established policy of organizing Negro and white workers on a basis of equality. To an ever increasing extent in the last years the labor movement has been learning that strong and effective unions require equal treatment and recognition of the Negro workers.

It is urgently important that the stand taken by Fenton on the Federal unions be energetically fought for by Green and the other AFL leaders in the international unions. Also it is high time that the Railroad Brotherhood officials eradicate the shameful situation in which Negro workers are denied membership and equality in the railroad unions.

From the FEPC hearings it is obvious that job-discrimination is a part of the business-as-usual attitude which limits war production, and that while Negro workers are the heaviest victims, the evil extends to Jewish, Catholic and other workers. Such discrimination should be firmly dealt with in the light of President Roosevelt's executive order.

The stand of the CIO and the AFL expressed in the statement of Fenton can be most effective in eliminating the last vestiges of job-discrimination revealed by the President's Committee here and elsewhere in the country.

To the Great Chief Across the Water

We think that an especially warm thrill of delight stirs the American people as they read that the Indian Confederation of America has just voted to make Stalin an honorary Chief.

They have chosen Stalin as the Greatest Warrior of 1941. Among those represented were the Iroquois, the Mohawk, the Winnebago, the Apache and the Omaha Indian nations.

The dauntless Red Man knows a fighter when he sees one.

The fearless Indian Warrior is a cherished part of our American culture. Today, he speaks forth fittingly for the whole of the American nation as the one who came here first to build this great continent.

The feats of Stalin's Red Army "are news to warm the heart of a warrior race," the Indian Chiefs said yesterday. "It is therefore fitting that the Indian chiefs assembled here extend the hand of friendship to Russia's chief, Joseph Stalin."

No doubt, the American Indian has heard with admiration of the reign of full equality for all nations and peoples which exists in the Soviet Union. This would make it all the more natural for them to respond with enthusiasm to the greatness of that country's Chief. As a token of their admiration for his love of freedom and his sagacity in defending it, the Indian chiefs have sent Stalin a sacred war bonnet.

All America knows that they have done well.

A Source of Revenue

The Pennsylvania Railroad which is now begging the courts for commuter passenger rate increases in New York City and vicinity has just reported a 30 per cent increase in profits for 1941.

After all taxes and charges, the road reports profits of \$52,000,000 as against \$40,000,000 in 1940.

Yet the road demands a 10 per cent rate increase. On what basis? On the basis of "rising costs." It overlooks its rising profits already collected, and the larger business looming ahead which spell even bigger profits.

This attitude is typical also of steel companies which express such astonishment that the CIO steel unions are asking \$1 a day increase for their workers. The steel companies are coining money. They can easily afford the slight increase—asked by the union in order to meet the rising costs of living.

For the sake of improved national defense, the Government needs more taxes and the workers need protection of their physical well-being.

Certainly, the excessive defense profits of the big corporations, can well be a source of new defense taxes as well as increased wages for the workers who are entrusted with the job of producing the country's guns, tanks and planes.

Some Urgent War Tasks

The following address by William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, was read for him at a mass meeting in Milwaukee on Feb. 20. Foster was ill with a cold and unable to appear in person:

During recent weeks we have been confronted with a series of amazing defeats of American and British armed forces, including the debacle at Pearl Harbor, the sinking of the battleships *Republic* and *Princeton*, the fall of Manila, Hongkong and Singapore, the Japanese advance into Burma and the Dutch East Indies, the British setback in Libya, the escape of the Nazi warships through the Dover Straits, and finally, the burning of the Normandy.

These defeats, most of which were quite avoidable, indicate alarming weakness and blundering upon the part of American and British military and naval leaders. Especially so in the Far East, where Japan is wading through the forces of these two great empires with much the same ease that Hitler knocked out his opponents' armies in Central and Western Europe.

Only when we look to the Soviet front, and to a lesser extent the Chinese, do we see effective blows being delivered against the Axis. From week to week the great offensive of the Red Army rolls on, doing vast damage to Hitler's forces and pushing them constantly backward. Which lends a point to Senator Pepper's remarks a few days ago to the effect that the Soviet Union is the basic barrier against the Axis. "Let the Russian front break," said the Senator, "let the Russian army deteriorate, let the stream of Russian supplies be cut off, and the flood of Hitlerism will inundate every area of the earth."

Our temporary military and naval setbacks must not be allowed to create pessimism and defeatism in our ranks, and to indulge in carping criticism and sniping at the Government is treasonous. Now, more than ever, is the time for us as a nation to solidify our unity, to give vigorous support to the Government, to get rid of our conceited boasting and over-confidence, to realize that we are in a war for our national existence, and to begin to fight in the indomitable spirit of the Russians, the Chinese, the Dutch, and MacArthur's little band of heroes on Bataan Peninsula.

All this we can do only if we learn and apply the basic war lessons now pressing for attention. If we are to develop our great potential military strength and to throw it victoriously against the enemy, we must cure the many weaknesses from which we are now suffering. The same goes for Great Britain, too. May I not, therefore, point out some of what appear to be the most important of these lessons and also indicate what should be done about them?

First, regarding some domestic aspects of our war program: Most important is the vital question of production. Ample experience has made it plain as day that the employers, saturated with profiting, business-as-usual methods, and resistance to plant expansion, cannot be left to their own devices in converting industry from a peace to a wartime basis. The Government, through the War Production Board and otherwise, must intervene far more energetically all along the industrial front. And most important, labor must be given a voice in industrial management, upon the lines of the Murray Industrial Council Plan. This step would raise production 10 to 25 per cent throughout the war industries. Reactionary employer opposition to this vital war measure should be promptly broken down by the Government.

Another key task is generally to put our national economic house in order, and quickly. For six months Congress dilly-dallied with the question of price control and then produced the present patch-work law. And nothing has been done on profits limitation. Remember how the reactionaries let out a grand howl over Secretary Morgenthau's modest proposal to limit wartime profits to 6 per cent? And that was that. In this connection, it is worth noting, however, that Australia has just limited profits to 4 per cent. Now too, we have the tax bill before Congress, with the great corporations and the rich seeking to shove the financial burden of the war onto the shoulders of those least able to pay. Then we have the spectacle of the President's modest proposal of \$300,000,000 for the un-

employed being cut to pieces in the House Committee on Ways and Means.

The Government must adopt a strong line in all these economic questions, insisting that they be promptly settled on a basis that will protect the living standards and efficiency of the workers, in accordance with President Roosevelt's statement at the opening of Congress, to the effect that even with maximum war production the United States can properly feed, clothe and take care of its totalling millions. Until the various factors determining the cost of living are definitely controlled by the Government, the workers will have no recourse but repeatedly to demand increased wages.

Then there is another important domestic issue that requires prompt attention. This is the question of according organized labor ample representation in the Cabinet and in all Government war boards, national, state and local. This is a war necessity of the first magnitude.

Labor representation is imperatively needed in all phases of the Government in order to cement national unity, to more effectively mobilize the great working class for the war effort, to counteract the influence of appeasers and reactionaries, to help hold the Government war policy firmly on an anti-Hitler basis, and to help in the eventual formulation of a democratic peace. Organized labor, overcoming its present timidity and uncertainty on the question, should vigorously assert its right to full representation in the Cabinet and all Government war boards: on the grounds of its being the spokesman for one-third of our population, and in the name of developing the maximum national war effort.

The formation recently of the Victory Labor Board, of the AFL and the CIO with President Roosevelt as chairman, is a big step forward, but it is no substitute for the direct representation of labor in the Government.

Finally, among the urgent domestic war questions calling for solution, let me insist upon the imperative need for the release of Earl Browder. This is not merely the matter of a wrong done an individual, however, meritoriously the case for Browder's release can be presented from that angle. The political significance of Browder's long and unjust imprisonment by the Federal Government is that it is a yielding to the most dangerous reactionaries in our country, who constitute the actual or potential fifth column. It is the same spirit that allows the Dies Committee to continue its dangerous activities, that gives a responsible war production job to the fascist Lindbergh, that allows the reactionary J. Edgar Hoover to head the powerful FBI, that permits the notorious fifth columnist, Father Coughlin to pursue his destructive work unmolested. France and other countries show the utter disaster of jailing militant anti-fascist fighters like Browder and giving a free hand to potential quislings. Earl Browder's release from prison is necessary to strengthen our national war effort and to re-affirm our American democracy, which is now being insidiously attacked by reactionaries of every stripe.

So much for domestic economic and political questions that clamor for solution as war necessities. Now let me mention a couple of urgent military matters. These are so clear that even we laymen can understand them. The first is the fundamental need that the control of our armed forces, air, navy and army, be in the hands of competent and loyal officers. The debacle at Pearl Harbor and the burning of the Normandy should be sufficient warnings to the American people of the grave danger from blundering and unreliable military and naval officers. Not only should the men responsible for these shameful disasters be severely punished, but the whole body of officers of the armed forces, as well as the War and Navy Departments, should be modernized, rejuvenated and cleansed. This war cannot be won by officers of the type of those guilty of Pearl Harbor, nor, to cite the British example, of Hongkong and Singapore. We still have lots of such elements in commanding positions.

During Civil War days it took Lincoln two years to clean the deadwood out of the army command and to put effective fighters like Grant and Sherman in charge. In the present situation the pace of officer staff rejuvenation must be vastly swifter if we are to win the war. To cut through



WM. Z. FOSTER

obsolete official seniority systems, to eliminate obstructionists, bureaucrats, ignoramus and appeasers from leadership in the armed services, and to bring forward competent officers, of whom there are plenty in our forces, and to mold them into a strong, modernized, centralized High Command, are tasks no less necessary for the winning of the war than the production of airplanes and tanks.

The second, basic military necessity that I wish to indicate, and this is also one which even laymen can speak authoritatively upon, is the burning need for the American armed forces, and also those of Great Britain, to adopt a policy of the militant offensive. Now both these powers are essentially on the defensive in a military sense. This gives the enemy the enormous advantage of being able to choose the time and battlefield.

Hitler is biding up a great offensive for the coming Spring, with the aim of ending the war by one grand smash before the United States can become fully armed. To remain on the defensive in the face of such an attack and to content oneself with chatter about an Anglo-Soviet offensive in 1943 might cost us the war. Obviously what must be done is to parry or prevent Hitler's Spring offensive with an all-out United Nations counter-offensive, whether everybody is ready to the last button or not. With a little real initiative and daring the United States Navy could wreck Japan's vastly over-extended communications lines in well-planned raids. And by the same token, the United States and Great Britain could open up effectively a Western Front in Europe against the weakened German armies.

In England, there are about 3,000,000 highly-armed troops. Says P.M., Feb. 16: "The greatest concentration of men and military machines in the world is at present in the British Isles." This explains why Singapore and Hongkong, manned only by weak forces, fell so easily to Japan. It is folly to keep the formidable British Army sitting idly in England, waiting for Hitler to attack and meanwhile allowing him to deliver his offensives wherever he chooses.

Such a purely defensive strategy is the Maginot Line mistake all over again. It is imperative, therefore, that the British and American forces, regardless of difficulties, attack Hitler in the West this Spring and catch him in a deadly pincer between their lines and the Red Army advancing from the East. The winning of the war may well depend upon the development of such an offensive. It would invite irretrievable disaster to give Hitler a free hand until 1943 to strike when and where he sees fit. The present offensive of the Red Army should be made the starting point for a general offensive by the whole United Nations.

Now, a few words upon a couple of urgent questions of foreign policy. The first has to do with ours and our allies' attitude toward colonial and semi-colonial peoples. In the present war these peoples are of gigantic, if not decisive importance. Japan, posing hypocritically as "the champion of the colored peoples," is making desperate efforts to establish strong Quisling movements throughout Asia; while Hitler, through his Spanish Falangist tools, is leaving no stone unturned to get support among the peoples of Latin America. Similar moves are also being made by the Axis

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

among the many Arab peoples. This situation renders it imperative that Great Britain and the United States adopt a more democratic attitude towards colonial and semi-colonial peoples. The latter have to be treated as free nations and their national independence must be fully recognized. Therefore, Great Britain's stubborn refusal to give India a definite perspective of early national freedom is dangerously stupid, and it plays right into the hands of Japan. It helps Quislingism all through Asia. Especially should this lesson be borne in mind by the United States in its dealings with the peoples of Latin America.

And here in the United States, likewise, if we have our eyes open as to what is taking place in the world, will put a speedy end once and for all to that national disgrace, the shameful discrimination against the Negro people. To do this has now become a necessary war measure, not alone in order to incorporate the 14,000,000 American Negroes fully into our war effort, but also because our disgraceful treatment of the Negroes is being used against the United Nations by Axis propagandists among colonial peoples all over the world.

This brings me to another basic question of foreign policy, also fundamental to the winning of the war—namely, the manner in which the United Nations functions. This great alliance of anti-Hitler peoples, if it is to win the war and to formulate the peace, must be based upon the principle of equality among the participating nations. So far this is not the case.

Recently, Major George Fielding Elliot pointed out in a radio debate that the United Nations' coalition has too much the aspect of an Anglo-American enterprise. One would be blind not to see that the United States and Great Britain are running the show, while the USSR, which is bearing the brunt of the war and which has already done many times more fighting than both these powers put together, is being treated like a sort of poor relation, while China is being even more cavalierly handled.

That this situation clamors for improvement is obvious when such a prominent figure as Senator Pepper, *New York Times*, Feb. 14, after citing that the Soviet front is "the fulcrum of the war" and stressing the heroic role of the Red Army, says, "May we not ask, therefore, that more room be made for the Russians at the war table?" Closer and more friendly relations between the USA and the USSR are a vital war necessity, and the sinister elements who are now trying to prevent these great powers from developing the most intimate cooperation are enemies of the United States and dangerous obstacles to winning the war.

The foregoing propositions are some of the more urgent tasks which we must fulfill in order to win the war. That is, the speeding up of production by more resolute intervention in industry by the Government, the according of full representation to labor in the Government and the management of war industry, the adoption of a thorough-going system of price, profits and other economic controls, the release of Earl Browder and the adoption of a firmer attitude against fifth columnists, the cleansing of the officer corps in our armed forces from all incompetent and defeatist elements, the unfolding of a militant policy of the offensive by the combined forces of the United Nations, the application of a democratic good neighbor policy towards all colonial and semi-colonial peoples, the development of the United Nations' coalition into a full military alliance in which all the participating powers are on the basis of political equality. These are all vital war measures, the need for which is emphasized by the whole domestic and international situation.

Organized labor has a great part to play in achieving these and other measures necessary for winning the war. Here I come to the last urgent war task that I shall mention, namely, the need for the CIO and the AFL to formulate a joint labor war program. Such a program, covering the key aspects of foreign and domestic policy and providing an outline of action for labor in the shops and localities, would be a real contribution toward winning the war. It would greatly strengthen national unity; it would vastly increase our whole people's war effort; it would hasten the day when the United States and its allies will strike the death blow to Hitler and his murderous gang.

Letters from Our Readers

Dutch Woman Relates Her Introduction to Sunday Worker

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:
 I am a Dutch woman and when I first came to America, some two years ago, I had no friends to ask what paper I had to read to get acquainted with America.

On the ship coming over an American couple had told me that the best newspaper was the *New York Times*. But I wanted to see what it was all about, not only in the *New York Times*, but also in all the other papers. But these papers, I felt, did not reflect the real America.

One Sunday morning, with my heart sick over the betrayal of Czechoslovakia, I stood in front of a newsstand when my eye fell on the *Sunday Worker*. That name attracted me and I asked the dealer about it. He answered that it was Communist. I replied that I wasn't afraid of Communism. That was my first acquaintance with the *Sunday Worker* and it has been my faithful guide during the stormy years that followed.

I wish you still many prosperous years. I shall not miss a single day among your readers. E. H.

Our Heritage

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

March 5 is remembered in our history as the day of the Boston Massacre. On that day in 1770 the patriotic indignation of the people. The whole community was stirred but first to respond in deed were a group of men and boys led by the indomitable Negro, Crispus Attucks. He and Samuel Gray and Jonas Caldwell were killed on the spot.

The excitement which followed this infamous deed was intense. The bells of the town were rung and an impromptu town meeting was immediately held. Three days later a public funeral of the martyrs took place. The shops in Boston were closed. The four victims were deposited in one grave, over which a stone was placed with this inscription:

"Long as in Freedom's cause the wise content;
 "Dear to your country shall your fame extend;
 "While to the world the lettered stone shall tell
 "Where Caldwell, Attucks, Gray and Maverick fell."

The Negro people, alongside of their white brethren, have always stood steadfast with an inexorable determination to conquer over adversity and to emerge with final victory. In this common struggle a beautiful heritage was born, which unites us today as never before, to conquer over the dark forces of fascism. D. C.

Senator Thomas Does the Anti-Axis Cause a Disservice

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma inserted in the Congressional Record of Jan. 24 an article from "Social Justice" magazine. The following is a letter I wrote him on this:

"Dear Senator:

"I am taking this opportunity to protest against your prostitution of the Congressional Record with such vicious fascist propaganda as that article from 'Social Justice' which you inserted describing the plight of the sharecroppers in the United States.

"The truth about the miserable conditions of the sharecroppers is on the record of this nation and should be corrected in order to strengthen the unity of the American people. The statement by 'Social Justice' denying the existence of slavery in the fascist countries is so brazen an untruth that I cannot comprehend how a man of your station and intelligence could fall for it.

"I feel constrained to state that the true purpose of the article in this pro-fascist publication is to destroy National Unity and to divert the American people from the main issue which is: the winning of the war against the Axis powers." H. Z.

'Plan M' Is War Play Of British Invasion

Plan M, a new play by James Edward Grant, directed by Marion Gering, setting by Leonard Ayres. Presented by Aldrich and Myers at the Belasco Theatre.

By Ralph Warner

With the Cliveden Set very much in the headlines these February days, a play about England's "fifth column" is timely. "Plan M," which opened at the Belasco the other evening is, indeed, about a Nazi infiltration of Britain's highest war command, aided and abetted by a wealthy British imperialist. It is pitched in the key of melodrama, however, and melodrama does not permit extensive analysis. The result is a generally engrossing thriller, uneven dramatically and entirely too simplified politically. It is marked by some excellent character acting by Len Doyle, in the dual role of the British general and the Nazi impostor who takes his place. And it has been given a remarkably realistic production by Messrs. Aldrich and Myers.

"Plan M" has to do with an attempt to invade England by means of a Nazi plot which includes the kidnapping of the King, the Prime Minister and the General Staff. As the play begins, General Hugh Winston, a mild, mannerly operations officer is in charge of the war office. He, too, is made away with by the conspirators, who are aided by the British fascist. In his place an English-speaking German subaltern, trained by the Nazis to resemble the dead general, is substituted. And this impostor proceeds to substitute a Nazi version of "Plan M," the General Staff's theoretical strategy to offset invasion. The traitor and his Nazi aides then proceed to issue orders which divert British armed strength to points where it will be harmless, meantime proceeding to permit the Nazis to establish a bridgehead along the south coast. Eventually British officers who are ordered to carry out this plan rebel. A plot trick exposes the impostor, who is shot. We are left at the final curtain to believe that the strength of the British people and especially the working class will defeat the invaders.

But for the betrayal of France, this plot might seem absurdly fantastic. If it is not quite plausible, this is because the British industrialist has no links with other native fifth columnists. He seems to work alone. Mr. Grant, the dramatist, is not too expert in handling dialogue. He has injected plenty of action into his piece, but from time to time it halts for a lengthy self-examination by the leading characters.

Nevertheless, the play, which depends greatly upon the audience's belief in the possibility of an impostor supplanting a general in the British War Office and getting away with it, does hold the interest. Len Doyle plays the real Gen. Winston, who is easy-going, tolerant, and rather too slovenly for a high officer. After Winston has been murdered in a convenient electro-thermic machine, Doyle establishes with clarity his Nazi successor, a portly little fellow with more than a megalomaniacal tinge. It's a fine job of acting.

The production, which depends greatly on the illusion that this is the real War Office, has been designed with great skill. Field officers report on a dictograph circuit which operates with marvelous ex-

Mme. Litvinoff In Broadcast Wed. Night

An address by Mrs. Maxim Litvinoff, wife of the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, on Wednesday (Feb. 25) at 9:45 P. M. will highlight WOR's broadcast of the rally arranged by the Baltimore Branch of Russian War Relief Incorporated to launch a drive in that part of the country.

Governor Herbert R. O'Connor of Maryland will introduce Mme. Litvinoff from the stage of the Lyric Theatre in Baltimore.

This will be just one day before Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet Ambassador, will make his first speech in this country at the Third Annual Dinner of the Overseas Press Club of America at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on Thursday (Feb. 26). WOR and the Mutual network will carry the address exclusively from 9:45 to 10:45 P. M.

HEALTH ADVICE

Function of Blood System

One of the most important parts of the body is the system of blood circulation and the blood which courses through the vessels. The system consists of vessels which carry the blood from the heart to all parts of the body, other vessels, the veins, which conduct the blood back to the heart, the blood itself, and the heart, which acts as the pump.

The blood stream carries nourishment and oxygen to every tiny part of the body and gathers up all waste products, which it transports to the lungs, skin, and kidneys where they are given off. The circulation must keep going day and night at full speed for any slackening would lower the health of various parts of the body and even might cause the death of some of the tissues. In fact, death of an individual is always the result of the stopping of the heart and circulation.

Each person possesses about five quarts of blood coursing through his vessels. About half consists of solid blood cells and the rest is plasma, which is liquid. The plasma carries most of the substances transported by the blood dissolved in it. Thus sugar in a special form is transported from the intestine to the organ where it is used for energy, or to the liver and muscles where it is stored for later use. Other substances dissolved in the plasma are various salts and the proteins which have been digested from meat.

In each quart of normal blood, there are about 5,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000 white blood cells and about 5,000,000,000 red blood cells. If your hand were steady enough and you had a fine enough instrument, you could pick up 60,000 red blood cells and arranged them nicely on the head of an ordinary pin, and you could find room for almost as many white cells on another pinhead.

Day and night the bone marrow and the spleen are busily at work manufacturing new white cells for they die so fast that they must be replaced at the rate of five to ten billion a day. Each cell lives for only three or four days. They circulate in and around the circuit, concentrating at any spot where they are especially needed, but they have little function in the blood stream itself. Their main job is to fight against any infection which might have gained entrance to the body and to this end, they are endowed with special powers: They can move under their own power against the invading germs, they can devour the enemy with much gusto, and they can push their way out of the blood vessels to get at the germs in any tissue of the body.

The function of the red cells is to carry oxygen from the air in the lungs to all parts of the body and this they accomplish by binding large amounts of the gas to the iron which they contain, giving up the oxygen wherever it is needed. By the time it has reached the ripe old age of twenty-five to thirty days, the red cell gives up the ghost and must be replaced by the red cell factories, the breast bone, the spinal bones, and the ribs. These plants operate at a capacity of a trillion cells a day.

Joris Ivens Describes Problems Of Making 'Our Russian Front'

Experts Donated Labor for Russian War Relief

By Sylvia Taylor

When you see "Our Russian Front" at the Rialto Theatre its emotional effects are so powerful there is little time to speculate on how the makers of that movie got this effect or that. As Americans deeply devoted to that same anti-Nazi cause as the Russians this film record of a great people battling the world's oppressors on a vast front catches us up in its tidal movements on the firing line and behind it. It is a record, after all, photographed on the spot, and the art that went into the effort of bringing together thousands of disparate shots into a unified, coherent film, with narration and musical score goes unnoticed for the most part.

Ivens and Milestone Worked Together

In the current issue of "Documentary Film News," however, there is an article by Joris Ivens which says a lot to make the problems of this film's production clear. Ivens, a film-maker of Dutch birth, known here and abroad for his "Rain," "Barrage," "The Spanish Earth," "The 400 Million," "Power and the Land," worked together with the American, Lewis Milestone, to prepare the Soviet footage for American audiences.

His article begins with Franklin D. Roosevelt's foreword to "Our Russian Front":

"... We are fighting on the same side with the Russian people, who have seen the Nazi hordes swarm up to the very gates of Moscow and who, with almost superhuman will and courage, have forced the invaders back into retreat."

Ivens goes on to reveal that "Our Russian Front" was cut from 12 reels of miscellaneous newsreel material on the war in Russia, and some shorts—about 15,000 feet in all. "I went through this material with a movie camera in New York and began to shape it. A script outline with commentary was drawn up at the same time. The Hollywood chapter of the Russian War Relief wanted to offer, as part of its contribution, a film that would help raise money, and at the same time inform Americans about the Russian War effort. I flew out to the Coast, taking the roughly edited film with me. Lewis Milestone took the production into his hands for the Russian War Relief.

Show the Fight To the End

"This was early in November. The tide of battle had not yet turned, but already we knew one thing: whatever the news of the moment might be, we had caught from these films the great determination of the Russian people to fight on to the end against the invading Nazi army. Elliot Paul accepted the invitation of the Russian War Relief to rewrite the commentary. Marcel Craven and Albert Nalpas did excellent work with the editing.

"We soon decided to abandon the original version of the commentary. It was good—a straightforward, factual kind of commentary that depended for its effects on an understatement of what we felt. But we all sensed a change in public sentiment toward Russia and thought that possibly a more directly emotional type of statement might be used. Elliot Paul wrote his commentary that way.

Ivens then demonstrates the tonal change made by quoting two script versions of the same scene: the entrance of Soviet guerrilla fighters to receive instructions, gather grenades and rifles. The original was bare, sparse, matter-of-fact; Elliot Paul's accepted version is richer and more emotional.

"It is on this emotional level that we constructed our film," continues Ivens. "Walter Huston was asked to be the narrator because we felt his voice would project the right tone. We chose our material for



A farmer turned guerrilla fighter until the Nazis are driven from his Soviet homeland—a scene in "Our Russian Front," documentary feature film now at the Rialto Theatre.

its emotional value, and in our editing followed a flow of emotion rather than of logic, or of chronology or geography. For example, toward the end of the film there is a short interview with a Russian flier. After he finishes speaking, his mother kisses him. Music is cut in, and the idea moves on to care of children in the Soviet Union. And then we have a straight cut back into the war.

"New times ask for new styles. A more emotional, warmer presentation of facts becomes possible today because we are presenting the facts to an audience that is now directly involved in them. The other form of approach is not bad, I think, but would be wrong for this film at this time.

"Our film is only about one-quarter concerned with actual fighting in Russia. What we wanted to give particularly was a sense of determination behind this nation at war, to transmit the feeling of the basic unity of the Russian army, navy and civilian population that actually came through to us from the miscellaneous newsreel material out of which 'Our Russian Front' is composed. Naturally there was some struggle in organizing the material—it was not as if I had shot what I wanted and brought it back to assemble—but the basic stuff was there.

Ginger Rogers Becomes Chicago's Burlesque Queen

ROXIE HART. Produced and written for the screen by Nunnally Johnson. Based on the play "Chicago" by Maurine Watkins. Directed by William Wellman for 20th Century Fox. At the Rialto.

"Roxie Hart," a re-make of the 1927 Maurine Watkins silent film "Chicago" with Phyllis Haver as Roxie, is an amusing travesty on gangsterism during the Prohibition era.

Without hurting anyone's feelings too deeply, the film kids newspapermen, sob-sisters, gangsters, detectives, bump-dancers, shyder lawyers, juries and judges. It is dedicated to all those women in the world "who have shot their men full of holes out of pique." The broad farcical character of the film is pretty well summed up by the newspaper headlines that are flashed on the screen from time to time: "Crowd cheers as jury frees girl who ran car over electric refrigerator salesman." "Jury acquits lovely young thing in black who stabbed the third husband of her best friend six times in the back with a long ice pick."

Ginger Rogers, Burlesque Queen

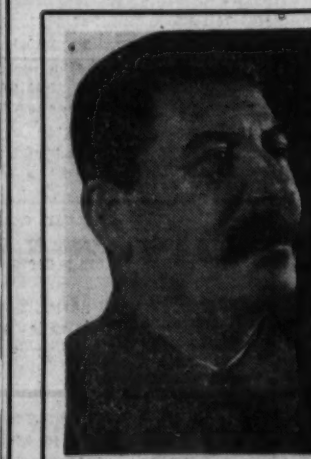
Ginger Rogers is a veritable riot as Roxie Hart, a sexy, bird brain, bump dancer who is persuaded by Lynne Overman, a cynical press agent, to go on trial for a murder she obviously did not commit, purely for the publicity and the money. "No woman has ever been hanged for murder in Cook County," Roxie goes to jail and becomes front page newspaper copy overnight—the Sacco-Vanzetti case is buried in a paragraph among the ads. But with the arrest of Two-Gun Gertie, a snarling gas station bandit, Roxie's supremacy under the spotlight is seriously threatened. Adolphe Menjou, who gives a superb comic performance as her resourceful mouthpiece, goes into a trance and when he emerges, Roxie is about to become a mother. "I ask you, gentlemen of the press, has the state the right to put the life of an unborn child in jeopardy?" When this story is emblazoned on the front page, under the by-line of Mary Sunshine, a sob-sister, the General Federation of Women's Clubs rushes to Roxie's defense, and the spotlight is hers once again.

The trial is an uproarious burlesque. It is broadcast from the courtroom through the courtesy of Dr. Twiss's revolutionary nature remedy, guaranteed to cure you of colds, Bright's disease, hang-nail, opium-eating, sore-throat, falling hair, bunions and cancer in five days by mail. "Sit right down and write a letter to the doctor and tell him about your gallstones." A blue ribbon jury of brokers or better, all of whom are on Roxie's side (and knees) from the start, add to the fun. Every once in a while Roxie's walls are interrupted by the photographers' flashbulbs and the judge halts the trial long enough to allop sedately into the



GINGER ROGERS

picture and back quietly to his bench. A lot of traffic has flowed under the loop since "Chicago" first appeared in the heyday of Al Capone. "Roxie Hart" in these days of war against the biggest gangster of them all, is an escape into an unreal world but it is very funny and not to be hard as nails not to get some laughs out of it.—D. P.



Sam Jaffe and Morris Carnovsky in "Cafe Crown," H. S. Kraft's comedy now playing at the Cori Theatre.

COAST TO COAST

by MIKE QUIN

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

GERMAN, Italian and Japanese propagandists all have identical explanations for launching bloodthirsty terror against their neighbors. They simply explain that democracy and Communism are abominable evils and must be done away with.

They frankly propose to destroy all literature pertaining to democracy and communism, and to forbid any teaching or discussion of such ideas.

Both Hitler and Mussolini were put in power by the various millions of their respective countries for the express purpose of suppressing "communist ideas" and abolishing the democracy that enabled people to put forward "communist ideas."

"Communist ideas" are anything pertaining to people's ownership of industry, the rights of labor unions, demands for pensions, curtailment of private profits, or any interference with monopolistic Big Business.

Mussolini and his fascists got their start in Italy by propagandizing against "communist ideas" and demanding their suppression.

Hitler and his Nazis got their start in Germany by propagandizing against "communist ideas" and demanding their suppression.

The Japanese militarists and monopolists got their start in Japan by propagandizing against "communist ideas" and demanding their suppression.

Franco in Spain got his start by propagandizing against "communist ideas" and demanding their suppression.

And here in the United States we have William Randolph Hearst, Westbrook Pegler and Congressman Martin Dies propagandizing against "communist ideas" and demanding their suppression.

It so happens the American Communist Party is devoting itself wholeheartedly toward unity in defense of our country.

Meanwhile, Hearst, a fanatical old millionaire who is afraid someone might take a few nickels away from him or turn one of his fabulous estates into a rest home for poor children, continues to cry for the blood of American Communists.

Pegler and Dies continue to demand that Americans shall be forbidden to study, discuss or even hear about Communism.

All three of them continue to concoct monstrous, idiotic brainstorms and pass them off on the public as descriptions of Communism. Their writings and mouthings differ hardly at all from the bloody hash of hatred and prejudice broadcast every night from the propaganda stations of Berlin, Rome and Tokyo.

Communism is simply people's ownership of the great industries and resources and their democratic operation for the good of the people instead of for private profit.

It is entirely possible to disagree with such an idea. But it is not possible to construe it as either evil or impractical.

How any bloated millionaire sitting in a palace can have the nerve to propose that Americans shall be forbidden to discuss, study, teach, consider or debate such ideas, is one of the miracles of millionaire ideology.

Right now in America I doubt if 10 per cent of the population even knows what Communism is. If Hearst has his way they'll never know.

It is to the credit of American Communists that they are concentrating on unity for defense and refraining from raising issues which might split public opinion and divert from our defense.

It might be said that it's a pity Hearst, Dies and Pegler haven't equal good sense and sincerity. However, I'm not so sure they don't know just what they're doing.

Laval knew what he was doing all right. So did Hitler, Mussolini, Franco and all the other fascist fanatics.

Kotlarsky Piano Concert For USSR Medical Aid Tonight at YMHA

Max Kotlarsky is giving a piano recital tonight at 8:45 at the Theresa L. Kaufmann Auditorium of the 92nd St. YMHA for the benefit of medical aid to the Soviet Union and the Emergency Anti-Fascist Refugee Fund.

Selections include Lisapounov, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Grieg, Szymanowski, Rachmaninoff and a d d d. Miss Muriel Draper is Chairman of the Concert Committee in charge of the affair.

THE STAGE

"I am still laughing"—Robert Benchley

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"To the Jews of the World"

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Seated at 2. 54th St.

Sats. & Sun. Cont. from 2 P.M.

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CLIVELAND

WINNER TO MEET LOUIS:

Lem-Bob Set For Big Go

Franklin's Unbeaten Streak of 19 Straight Threatened by Speedy, Tough Pastor in Cleveland Tomorrow

CLEVELAND, Feb. 21 (UP).—Lem Franklin and Robert Pastor, the "spoiler" from New York, finished heavy training today for their 10-round heavyweight bout at the Cleveland Arena Tuesday night as betting odds slackened to 6 to 5 and take your choice.

Fists experts, assembled here for the fight, which probably will produce an opponent for Joe Louis in another title bout, installed Franklin as the early favorite at 13-5. But after watching the impressive mauling Pastor gave his sparring partners, the odds dropped.

Franklin, who has knocked out 17 of his opponents in a string of 19 consecutive victories, undoubtedly will be acclaimed the No. 1 heavyweight challenger if he defeats Pastor.

Added significance was given to

Franklin was born in Mobile, Alabama, not far from the birthplace of Joe Louis. . . . Seeking work he came north in the Thirties. . . . He started fighting in 1937, when he met Max Baer in Chicago and knocked him with a tremendous right to the jaw in one minute of the second round.

A few weeks later he took on Paul Williams a rugged vet from the middle west, who was too experienced for the raw Negro kid, and Lem dropped a close six round decision. . . . He also lost his next fight, another slugger, to Freddie Feduccia. . . . But after that, he started knocking out opponents left and right.

He was unbeaten in '38, lost only two fights in '39 and then started to amass the present unbeaten streak of 19 straight wins, 17 of them by KO's. . . .

the fight with the presence of the championship rating committee of the National Boxing Association and the anticipated attendance of Louis and Promoter Mike Jacobs.

The experts looked for either a quick knockout by Franklin or the 10-round decision going to Pastor.

Lemlin Lem gained national prominence when he blasted big Abe Simon and won a five-round technical knockout. The experts, however, pointed to the fact that Franklin was arm weary and "fought out" when the fight was stopped by the referee and might have lost had it continued the 10-round course.

Pastor at 28 will be spotting Franklin four years and probably 17 pounds when they enter the ring before an expected crowd of 15,000. Franklin finished training today at even 200.

Neither of the fighters had much to say about the bout. The managers, Jimmy Johnston of Pastor

'Gloves' Semi-finals Tonight

Set your compass for the Bronx Coliseum tonight for a full evening of some of the best fighting of the season. . . .

The Golden Gloves, annual training grounds for future fistie champs, runs into its semi-final rounds starting tonight and finishing Wednesday. . . . 74 of the slugging kids start. . . . Complete receipts to go to the USO fund to provide recreational facilities for the boys in the Army. . . .

Joe Louis and Ray Robinson, current welter sensation, are both products of the Golden Gloves. . . . On tap will be a great number of slugging Negro youngsters from the famous Little Salem-Crescent club in Harlem.

and Jack Hurley of Franklin, did all the talking—but not to each other. They haven't talked to each other in years.

"Look for a quick fight and a short one," said Hurley. "Lem's not going to waste any time."

Modzelewski Boosts Record to 1,643

KINGSTON, R. I., Feb. 22 (UP).—Stanley (Stutz) Modzelewski, sharpshooting basketball star, netted 24 points last night to boost his record-breaking four-year total to 1,643 points as he led Rhode Island State College to an 87-58 triumph over the University of Connecticut.

Modzelewski, twenty-one-year-old senior from Worcester, Mass., caged ten field goals and four fouls, putting him well ahead of Hank Lusetti's four-year Stanford mark of 1,596 points.

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SPORTS DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1942

Mac Mitchell, Rice New Heroes Of Track Fans at Garden

NO JIM-CROW AT MEET AS NEGRO STARS ARE CHEERED

By Nat Low

Track has enjoyed a tremendous popularity among fans for many years, and a visit to Madison Square Garden last Saturday night showed the reason why. . . . Ever since Paavo Nurmi, the Flying Finn, came up with his first record breaking mile, individual stars have come along to entrance the fans. . . .

Many have been the heroes. . . . Gene Venzke packed them in for years, then along came a Mr. Glenn Cunningham to startle the track world with his amazing record-shattering times in the classic track event, the mile. . . .

Now this season there are no less than three winged foot heroes of the indoor boards who have captured the imagination of the sports world. . . .

Tops on the list perhaps is a slender 21-year-old kid from NYU, Leslie MacMitchell, who tied the world indoor record for the mile held by the great Cunningham. . . .

Ranking right behind him is little, barrel-chested Greg Rice of Notre Dame who owns possession of the world's two-mile record. . . .

Third is Cornelius Warmerdam from California whose exploits in breaking the all-time record for the thrilling pole vault embosomed his name in the record books forever. . . . Up in Boston some two weeks ago, Warmerdam vaulted the almost incredible height of 15 ft. 7 1/2 inches, far and away the best mark ever recorded in that event. . . . The previous mark had been held by Earl Meadows, at 14 ft. 7 1/2 inches. . . .

15,000 fans crowded the Garden Saturday to see these stars go at it. . . . All but Warmerdam appeared, but even without the great vault, they got their money's worth. . . .

The events are checked with drama and tension. . . . Yet all over the place the friendliest spirit prevails among the athletes who participate. . . . Especially between the many Negro stars and their white competitors. . . . And there were perhaps 50 Negro athletes in the meet. . . .

And this same spirit of unity exists between the fans and the runners. . . . When long-striding Johnny Borican, Negro star from New York, ran a blistering race in the 880 to tie the world record the house thundered for long moments with applause as Borican trotted around the track after the finish of the event. . . .

Every one of the Negro athletes participating received handsome rounds of applause. . . .

In the final of the 60-yard dash three Negro sprinters out of the four that started finished in the 1, 2, 3 order, Herb Thompson, Bill Carter and Tom Carey. . . .

Of the large Pitt squad that made the trip for meet, fully 30 per cent of them were Negroes. . . .

But even though there were many records broken by others, the great attractions were Leslie MacMitchell and Greg Rice. . . .

Off the Backboard

City Only Three Games Away from Tourney Bid

Nat Holman's City College Beavers heading straight for their second consecutive tourney bid, face only three more obstacles in Manhattan, St. Francis and NYU before they get the official OK from the tourney committee. . . .

Saturday night, the Beavers walloped their Brooklyn College offsprings at the Flatbush gym, 57-34, and gave notice that way through the first half. Holman sent in substitutes, en masse. . . . Brooklyn then was able to work the score up a bit to 24-15 at half time.

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